密勒氏評論報
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXIX SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1924 NUMBER 10

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA., TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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CHINA'S CIVILIZATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

WE wish it were possible to conduct a group of China's modern student and teacher propagandists who are now so active in agitating against the encroachment of "Western" civilization, over one of the flooded areas of North China. From some vantage point in Chihli province, for instance, we would like to point out to these young ultra-patriots the flooding waters dotted here and there with corpses of human beings and farm animals with an occasional coffin or piece of household furniture. Then with the picture of this devastation impressed upon their minds, we would like to ask these well-meaning young men whether, in view of the present distressful situation it would not be better to let up for a while on their propaganda and import into China a small portion of the abhorred practical civilization of the energetic West in order to solve this problem of the ever-recurring floods and succeeding famines? The Chinese people—farmers of forty centuries—to judge from the impression which floods have made upon the literature of the country, have always had to contend with these disasters. The eastern section of the continent of Asia is a plain, in many sections nearly level, with mountains in the hinterland. Spring and summer rains fall upon these mountains and the resulting floods rush toward the sea carrying everything before them. Rivers which are trickling streams in the dry season become raging torrents which overflow the banks, breaking the feeble dikes and covering the countryside. River beds fill up with silt brought down by the mountain torrents until the channels become higher than the adjacent country. The flooding water deposits its burden of sand and gravel and unfertile subsoil upon fertile farm lands and makes them useless for agriculture. The sorely distressed people of these flooded areas become objects of native or foreign charity or these failing they die altogether. In the floods of 1917 and 1918 some 5,611,759 people were reported to have been made homeless because of floods and in 1921-22 it was necessary to raise in a foreign land—the United States of America—a sum of eight million gold dollars for purposes of famine relief in China.

A return to the contemplative philosophy of the ancient sages will not solve this ancient and modern problem of China. Reciting the canons of Confucius or Mencius will not feed starving human beings nor confine swollen rivers to their banks! Something more strenuous than this is needed if China is to be saved from her own impotency. There may have been some excuse for China's failure to solve her flood and famine problem in ancient days, but there can be no excuse in these modern days of engineering knowledge. The first report on the causes

of floods in China by a foreigner was that of a British Consul made a half century ago who drew attention to the final stages of deforestation that the west of Chihli province, the province of Shansi and the whole upper valley of the Yellow River were undergoing at the hands of an ignorant population and in his report, the British Consul emphasized the necessity for prompt remedial action, both local and general, so as to mitigate the disasters due to the ravages of the Yellow River and the provincial rivers of Chihli when in flood. Since this early report there have been countless others until the volume of printed literature on the subject could itself be used to dam a river.

MR. D. Y. Lin, a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry, formerly a member of the faculty of Nanking University and now head of the forestry department at Tsingtao has issued one of the most comprehensive reports on the subject of the cause and cure of floods in eastern China that has ever been produced. In this report Mr. Lin says, "The problem of floods in all China, can never be permanently solved unless a systematic program of reforestation is carried out together with hydraulic engineering works." For generations the Chinese people with no other source of fuel available have denuded their mountains and hillsides of not only all kinds of trees bu. actually the very roots of the surface vegetation. The result is a barren surface which fails to retain any of the water and thus when the summer rains come all of the water flows off with its accumulated silt to the valleys and plains below. According to Mr. Lin, a forested area at the sources of rivers retains from 20 to 35 per cent of the rainfall and thus provides a gradual run-off, preventing floods and at the same time preserving the surface from erosion. In other words a forested area covered with vegetation serves as a sponge which retains much of the precipitation while a deforested and barren area permits all of the water to run off, and worse, sends along with it an accumulation of silt and sand and stone which is deposited in the beds of the river valleys choking them and in times of severe flood covering the fertile farm lands of the coastal plain. To use Mr. Lin's words,

> "It requires very little imagination to picture to ourselves the enormous amount of water that the 60,000 square miles of deforested mountains and hills must shed during torrential rains, and then to think further how the water rushes down the hillsides, unhindered by vegetation, making gullies, and carrying with it enormous amounts of silt. If any of our readers had seen the flow of the Hai Ho, he could not have helped comparing it to the flow of liquid mud. Since the Hei Ho cannot discharge such an influx of heavily laden water, the only alternative will be for the water to break through the embankments and overflow the surrounding country; hence we hear of 5,611,759 people rendered homeless and 17,646 villages partly or wholly under water. The problem of floods—therefore is fundamentally a forest problem. A systematic program of reforestation will have to be carried out before the problem of silt, the problem of unrestrained run-off of rainfall, and the problem of reservoirs, of dikes and outlets can be permanently solved."

MR. Lin then calls attention to the point, which is especially pertinent to the opening paragraph of this discussion, that this problem of floods resulting from deforested areas is something which has been largely solved in the West. In France where a program of reforestation has been carried out through many generations rivers having their sources in the Vosges and Jura Alps have been curbed and as a result out of 1,462 torrents, 163 have been entirely controlled and about 650 are on the way to being controlled. Of the 163 which have been controlled, about 31 were considered by engineers fifty years ago as uncontrollable. In Germany and elsewhere in Europe and in America and in Egypt much has been done to control the flooding river. In many cases the flooding waters are impounded and made to do duty in furnishing hydro-electric power for turning the wheels of industrial establishments and in supplying irrigation to arid lands. China can not solve the problem of the floods by issuing mandates announcing surtaxes on the customs duties, railroad fares and goods transportation or taxes upon telegraph messages—nor by employing high priced engineers to make surveys and issue reports which are unread and finally shoved into pigeon-holes of dust-covered desks in departmental offices in Peking. The problem of floods in China is a national problem which requires a national and modern viewpoint, but it is useless to expect the leaders of the country to adopt broad measures of reform as long as militarism and wasteful factionalism constitute the main activities of the land.

BY THEIR "CHOPS" YE SHALL KNOW THEM

MOST of the copies in English of the *Trade Marks Record*, issued by the Bureau of Trade Marks, Peking, under date of the 15th of every month since September of last year, are now in circulation. The subscription rate is Mex. $.40 per copy, $2.20 for six issues, and $4 00 for 12 consecutive numbers. The first issue contains the Trade Mark Law promulgated May 3, 1923, and Detailed Regulations Relating to Enforcement of the Trade Mark Law promulgated on May 8, 1923, together with prints of the first dozen or so trade-marks (chops) registered. Subsequent issues contain announcements and regulations, of the Trade Marks Bureau and reproductions of trade-marks registered. In the July 15, 1924 issue, the numbers accorded registered "chops" run to only 1,150; and it has been estimated that there are some 500,000 "chops" to be registered. Applications for registration of "chops" already in use must be made before the end of this year according to the announcement issued by the Peking government on June 23, last, to assure continued exclusive right of the user, so that the task which the Bureau of Trade Marks faces is not an enviable one. A review of the 1,000 odd trade-marks already registered and reproduced in the *Record* is a study in the variety of ideas which emanate from the human mind. The bulk of the registered "chops" are by Chinese firms, but there are many Japanese, and a healthy sprinkling of German, British, American, and French marks. Even in the first 1,000 registered, one finds miniature works of art and colossal jumbles of stupidity. One sees the foreigner courting Chinese goodwill by scenes from Chinese tradition with fat and smiling joss-gods, and on the other hand Chinese firms appealing to the Japanese with a Japanese soldier on the top of the world with the rising sun ascending the heavens. Many Chinese "chop" artists have appealed to their own people, not with Chinese legend but with depictions of aeroplanes, automobiles, steamships and what-not entirely foreign to China. One Chinese firm has a "chop" resembling a well-known make of American automobile to distinguish its line of "canned food." An interesting "chop" is that of a brush and human hair firm (Chinese), which pictures a boy scout with a big pair of pliers vainly tugging at the bristles of a tooth brush held aloft by a giant.

ANY one interested in trade-marks will not only find amusement in perusing the issues of the *Trade Marks Record*, but profit as well. for it arouses the imagination as to just what the idea and possibilities of trade-marks are and how these can best be attained. In this connection, we believe that the Trade Marks Bureau might well render, particularly to the smaller Chinese firms, some form of help in shaping their ideas into presentable and effective "chops." This idea is suggested to one, not so much because of the wierd art displayed, as by some of the ludicrous English spelling which occurs, just as in signs on the fronts of shops along the street, in trade-marks which the Bureau has approved and registered. For example:

"SUPERTOR EIEPHANTS HEDFLOUR," "BAKERSELOUR," "COMPANY LIMMITED," "COUBLE LIONS & CLOBE—EXTRA FINE FLOIIR," "TRADE MARKE," "TBADE MARK," "BEST TURKISH TOWELS" ("S's" backwards)," "FAOTORY," "REWER" (for Brewer), etc.. etc.

While one can have but little sympathy for the penurious businessman who is too short-sighted to pay for representing himself and his business by at least a correctly spelled "chop", still, inasmuch as the government is for the benefit of the people, we believe that much help could be afforded ignorant registerers of "chops" by having a capable man or two to proof-read trade-marks applied for and even offer suggestions increasing their general usefulness.

HARVARD HONORS H. B. MORSE

"AMONG the fourteen recipients of honorary degrees on that day was the author of that valuable work on China. Mr. H. B. Morse is a thin, tall and rather dark skinned person. His face is made familiar by the many professors whom I have seen in this country. He has a long, pointed chin. I was glad to have seen a man whose books have been long known to me." Thus an able young Chinese who has just received a Bachelor's degree at Harvard refers to the bestowal by that venerable university of an honorary LL.D. upon one of its distinguished alumni. Harvard can scarcely be accused of rushing in undue haste to honor its famous sons: it was on the fiftieth anniversary of its conferring on Hosea Ballou Morse a Bachelor's degree in Arts (1874) that this highest of honorary degrees was bestowed in June last.

ON the list of Americans in Eastern Asia who have lived long in and studied deeply and wrought much for the good of China and America—yes, and of England,—the name of H B. Morse must permanently hold a high place. Born in 1855 of Anglo-American ancestry, graduating from college at the age of nineteen, and appointed as an Assistant in the Imperial Chinese Customs Service in July 1874, Mr. Morse rose to positions of great responsibility in the years that followed his coming to the Far East. When he arrived the now great Martime Customs Service was hardly beyond the stage of infancy, and Mr. Robert Hart was still laying the foundations for the great superstructure which he—with the loyal aid of many colleagues and followers—later raised. One of the ablest of Sir Robert's helpers was H. B. Morse who in 1896 became a Commissioner of Customs and somewhat later Statistical Secretary to the Inspector General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart.

IN 1885 Mr. Morse was sent by Imperial decree on a Special Mission in connection with the peace negotiations which were terminating the French war with China over Tongking. The treaty was signed on June 9 at Tientsin, having been negotiated by Li Hung-Chang and M. Patenotre. After being present at the signing of this treaty, Mr. Morse was sent as imperial commissioner to arrange with the French for the return of prisoners taken by the Chinese and the French. Shortly after this he was detached for special duty in connection with the reorganization of the subsidized China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. In 1899 by imperial decree he was sent as Special Commissioner to arrange for the opening to foreign trade of the hitherto intensely anti-foreign province of Hunan, a mission which he accomplished with distinction. "During six months he held many conferences with the governor and his representatives, with officials who came to him from various places, with delegations of the gentry from many parts of the province, and with such merchants as he could meet; and, after the opening of the port on November 13th, 1892, he felt justified in writing: 'For a third of a century Hunan had steadily resisted the entering of the wedge which should open up her resources and her commerce to foreign enterprise; the wedge has now been admitted, and, while the cry is still, "Hunan for the Hunanese," there are distinct evidences that the concession has been granted in no grudging spirit.'"

DESPITE his retirement to England in 1909, he acted as adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Financial Conference in Brussels, Belgium, in September 1920. In the fifteen years which have passed since his retirement from active service in China the greater number doubtless of those who knew Dr. Morse in China have likewise retired. But his reputation in the West and in this country does not rest only on his work as a Customs Commissioner. Half a dozen of the most valuable works which American scholars have published on China and things Chinese have come from Dr. Morse's pen. These include "The Currency of China" (1906), "The Trade and Administration of China" (1908, Rev. ed. 1920), "The Guilds of China" (1909), and, most valuable of all, "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire" (vol. 1, 1910, Vols. 2 and 3,1918). The last-named work is almost encyclopedic in scope and covers the period 1834-1911, from the last days of the East India Company's monopolistic power at Canton to the fall of the Ching Dynasty. During the past few years Dr. Morse has been working on a history of the East India Company which will probably appear shortly. Few foreigners have received more numerous or higher Chinese decorations—including as they do the Chia Ho and the Double Dragon—than Dr. Morse. It is fitting that he should be honored by American institutions of learning. Eleven years ago Western Reserve University conferred its LL.D. upon Mr. Morse. Harvard, his Alma Mater, has now honored itself in following the precedent set by the Cleveland institution in honoring one of its sons who has done much to add to American prestige in deeds and in scholarship in the Far East. Dr. Morse's friends will rejoice to hear of his well merited honors, and the *Review* joins with them in congratulating this eminent American.

The U. S. Foreign Trade Convention as Viewed from the Orient

BY C. F. REMER

THE Eleventh National Foreign Trade Convention was held in Boston from June 4 to 7, 1924. "Among the eleven thousand commercial and industrial organizations and the fifteen hundred international, national, and state organizations in the United States"—to quote a Boston newspaper—"not one devoted itself exclusively to foreign trade except the National Foreign Trade Council." It is this Council, with Mr. James A. Farrell as chairman, which called the convention and it is this Council which drew up, through a special committee, a statement of "American Foreign Trade Policy" which was adopted by the convention and which will be referred to later.

The convention brought together a large number of business men who are actively interested in foreign trade and there was evidence throughout its meetings of the interest and activity of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Dynn W. Meekins, New England District Manager for the Bureau, is well known in China. Because of the number of members who have a wide acquaintance with the actual conduct of foreign trade, there was about the convention less narrowness of outlook and less amateurishness than there is about meetings of business men at which foreign trade is given only incidental attention.

The convention did its work by means of general and group sessions which met morning, noon, and night. Just to give full measure there were added a considerable number of luncheon and dinner meetings. A few of the headings from the announcement of the group sessions will show the nature of the subjects discussed; they included: education for foreign trade, banking facilities for foreign trade, problems of the export manager, importing problems, foreign credits and credit information, and advertising in foreign trade.

Young Men for Foreign Service

The first of these meetings gave serious attention to the education of young men for foreign trade service. The business men and the teachers were frank with each other and faced their problems frankly. There was an absence of the discursive optimism of the professional booster which many conventions seem unable to distinguish from success. There seemed to be a general agreement that opportunities for young men in foreign trade were less numerous than was supposed some years ago. Mr. C. D. Snow of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. had some things to say about the actual number of openings to be expected annually. The meeting seemed agreed also that educating a man for foreign trade involved more than offering him a few "courses", that it meant thorough language training and the creatioen in young men of a spirit of real interest in other countries and in other peoples. An elderly gentleman, who has had some experience in acquainting college graduates with trade and who has a son in Paris as an export manager for an American corporation, pointed out that the college trained man ought to bring to his work in foreign trade a respectful recognition of the fact that other lands have other ways and that these other ways are worth knowing about. Anyone who has been in China long enough to learn to respect the Chinese and who has seen the newcomer with his scornful and lofty manner, can supply his own horrible examples of provincialism unsubjected to education. We may yet see the day when China, Japan, and the Far East generally will be given the attention they deserve in American schools and colleges.

Advertising Abroad

In connection with the sessions on advertising there was on display an array of posters and other advertising material for the whole world. South America was rather well represented and China was poorly represented. It seemed plain to a visitor from China that little effort had been made to secure samples of such advertising from those actually in touch with the selling of goods in China. Most of the posters, as a matter of fact, were for the advertisement of goods not made in America. An exhibit showing how to advertise in China and made by a group of American firms in China ought to be sent to this country for the next annual convention.

The statement of foreign trade policy referred to above was intended to strike the keynote of the convention. Further comment upon the various sessions of the convention will be made with the subjects of the report on foreign trade policy in mind. The statement of policy sets forth four "chief essentials" of foreign trade; production, transportation, communication, and finance. Production the committe regarded as satisfactory. In the language of the report: "Production we have in ample quantity and of the highest degree of efficiency." The problems of transportation and of communication were not separated nor was more than passing attention given to railway problems; the problems of transportation, in other words, became for practical purposes the problem of an American merchant marine. Finance was dealt with under banking and foreign investment.

It may be remarked in a sort of parenthesis that the report on foreign trade policy was filled with exhortation. There were references without number to the "favoring spirit," the "concentration of effort", "the crystalization of purpose", the "sustained energy", the "collective will" which the committee believes to be necessary for the promotion of America's foreign trade. "Foreign trade", we are told in the closing paragraph of the report, "is an absolute economic necessity for the United States. The chief essential in getting it is the development of the will to have it among the American people. That is sound foreign trade policy." One is tempted to ask why it is so necessary to promote by hortatory rhetoric what is "an absolute economic necessity". The explanation is probably to be found in the desire of the Foreign Trade Council to secure fair treatment from Congress. The report is in part a political document and as such it was felt necessary to decorate it with the proper political terminology. This very fact is to the observer from outside fairly convincing evidence that it will take the United States some time to grow up to its new economic importance.

America's Merchant Marine

But we must get back to the merchant marine and to finance. The most significant things about the merchant marine were said by Mr. Leigh C. Palmer of the United States Fleet Corporation. Mr. Palmer presented a program for a progressive approach to a state of affairs which will make it possible to turn the American merchant fleet over to private ownership and management. "The Merchant Marine Act", said Mr. Palmer, "directs that the vessels and services should be turned over to private owners whenever this can be accomplished satisfactorily. If the Fleet Corporation can economically and efficiently control the operation of the lines and develop then to a point where they will appeal to operators as a good business investment, the Corporation will have accomplished what was evidently the desire of Congress. It follows that the mission of the Corporation is not to perpetuate itself, but to work itself out of existence at the earliest practicable date." Mr. Palmer points a way out of the present difficulties and one which will be viewed differently by different persons. It is not usual to count on the government for leadership in commerce in the United States. Others who dealt with transportation were Mr. T. C. Powell of the Erie Railroad Company and Mr. F. P. Foisie who described an interesting and apparently successful experiment in employe representation on the Seattle waterfront.

Financing Foreign Trade

The most important single speech upon the subject of finance was that of Mr. Franklin Remington of the Foundation Company, which company, by the way is building the new Louvain University Library. We are not concerned with the evident one-sidedness of emphasis, in the report on policy and in Mr. Remington's speech, on loans as a means of promoting exports. It is plain to the student that loans must be paid back some time and that they must be paid back in goods. It would seem to be as important to use loans as a means of securing a steady supply of raw materials as to use them for the stimulation of exports of machinery and structural steel. Mr. Remington had certain proposals to make that are of first rate importance whether or not his theory as to the results of foreign loans is held to be entirely satisfactory.

The first of these proposals is for an association of American investors, American investment bankers, and business men engaged in foreign trade for the purpose of discovering and publishing information about the financial and economic condition of countries in which American loans have been placed or are likely to be placed. He would have these three groups appoint and support a disinterested committee for the study of such matters and would proceed to educate the American investor as to opportunities for reasonable investment abroad. Here is a matter to which the American business man in China may well give attention. China suffers more than most countries from the haphazard nature of the information that Americans have about the country. The time may well come when an important American venture in China will come to naught because of the impossibility of educating the American investor in a hurry.

Mr. Remington's second proposal was for the creation of debenture corporations by the American manufacturers

interested in certain exports. A corporation of this sort would take over the varied obligations of foreign corporations and individuals and would issue, upon the security of such foreign obligations, debentures to be sold to the American investor. This device has been successfully used by American corporations in foreign trade and its application to China would put the financing of Chinese industrial ventures upon a better basis. One of the representatives of the most prominent firm of investment bankers in New England said of this plan, when it was presented him from the point of view of China and of the sale of textile milling machinery, that American manufacturers were not "grown up enough" to make use of this device, reasonable as it appeared to be, and that the American investor had a distrust of foreign securities even when dressed up in American clothes. How far these objections are serious it is hard to say. It is certain that Americans cannot get the results they expect so long as they invest in China and the Far East by way of Amsterdam, London, and Paris. These results are a profitable field for foreign investment and direct access to it, dependable sources of raw materials, wider acquaintance with the details of the commerce and industry of foreign countries, a wider market for American goods, and the further development of that economic interdependence which the National Foreign Trade Council has pointed out as a fact of first importance.

The subject of finance was dealt with at a joint session with the American Bankers' Association on banking facilities for foreign trade and by a group session on foreign credits. The same general subject was dealt with in an able paper by Mr. Fred I. Kent of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York on the Dawes Plan, though there seemed little appreciation of the direct connection between the Dawes Plan and either American investment or American foreign trade. The report on Foreign Trade Policy did not so much as mention it.

The American business men assembled in Boston went far in their appreciation of the economic interrelations of the various countries of the world. Some of their omissions have been indicated. They did not see Europe clearly. They seemed to regard the world outside of the United States too much as a vague place in which goods might be sold. There was little mention of the importance of foreign trade to the American wheat farmer and the United States was too frequently represented as country of nothing but factories and industrial corporations. These criticisms must be accepted as resulting from no spirit of hostility but from the keenest of interest in the problems which they faced. In concentrating on problems of transportation and of foreign investment and finance they seemed to the visitor from China to have selected two fields which from the point of view of Chinese-American trade will amply repay study and experiment.

Boston, July 15, 1924.

Asia Life Writes Million Dollars During July

China trade optimists have a real occasion to rejoice in the July showing of the Asia Life Insurance Company, which shows more than one million dollars in new business during the month, believed to be the greatest amount of life insurance ever written in China in the same period by any company. This figure is clearly the largest ever attained by any company in China during its first three years. The sum represents 373 cases, distributed all over the country from Harbin and Moukden on the North to Chengtu and Chungking on the West and Canton on the South, including Shanghai and a score of other important cities. An interesting feature of the month's experience is that the $1,149,000.00 of new business does not represent a few large cases concentrated in one or two treaty ports, but more than 370 new policies written in scores of cities and towns all over China. It is always a sign of health in a life insurance company to have a large number of small policyholders widely distributed over a large territory, for the risk of unexpected losses in any one section is thereby offset and reduced by unaffected holdings in other sections.

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Chinese vs. Japanese Silk and the U. S. vs. the European Market

BY S. L. PAN

Editor's Note:-This article by Mr. Shu-lun Pan is part of a chapter dealing with China's silk industry in a book soon to be published by Mr. Pan under the title of "The Trade of the United States with China." Mr. Pan is a graduate of St. John's University, Shanghai, and holds graduate degrees from Harvard and Columbia Universities.

FROM what has been said in a previous article on China's silk trade with America one might easily fall into the error of assuming that Chinese silk is not at all of a good quality and therefore unfit for use in the modern silk industry. This conception is, at least partly erroneous. Chinese silk, though not so desirable in the American market as the Japanese silk, has a larger market in Europe, where little Japanese silk is in demand. By taking into account the destination of the raw silk exports from China and Japan, therefore, we can form a much better judgement of the relative merits of the Chinese and Japanese silks in their connection with the American and European markets. The Chinese silk trade was already well established and its relation with the weaving industry of Europe was close when the Japanese industry began to grow in importance. It is significant that the growth of the production of raw silk in Japan has been connected with the growth of the weaving industry of the United States. The export of raw silk from Japan and the weaving of silk in the United States may be said to have grown together and this may have been due to the response on the part of the Japanese silk producers to American suggestions for the improvement of the industry.[1] In general during the years before the European War more than twice as much Japanese raw silk was sent to the United States as was sent to Europe and since the war nearly seven-eighths to nine-tenths was sent to this country. In China the situation was just the opposite. Before 1913 about twice as much Chinese raw silk was sent to Europe and West Asia as was sent to the United States.[2] There seems to be a difference between the European and the American weaving industries. "The cheap every day silks, turned out in great quantities of one pattern, are characteristic of the machine industry of America. Limited patterns and sterling quality, catering to the well-to-do and the rich, are the typical products of the French industry.[3] "The raw silk of China seems to have been better adapted to the conditions of the French and the European industry. Like her tea, China's raw silk is either excellent or rather poor in quality and it has been so for a long time. The lack of uniform quality for a large quantity of material seems to make it very difficult for the Chinese to make a sale of their product in America. Japanese silk, produced with more or less standardized methods, is of a more uniform quality, and therefore fits better the need of the large-scale machine industry of America. But the best Chinese silk, like her best tea, is said to be superior to the Japanese product.[4] During the whole period to 1913, therefore, Japan and not China reaped the benefit of the growing American industry.

The European War, however, has brought a considerable change in this situation. During the war, the European weaving industry was greatly deranged, and the demand for Chinese silk became uncertain. The Chinese were, therefore, compelled to send more of their silk to America. Before the war China sent only one-third of her total export to the United States, but after the war the United States absorbed nearly half of her total export. This growth in the importance of the American market for Chinese raw silk has encouraged American buyers to exert efforts toward making Chinese silk more suitable for American use and it has also made the Chinese more willing to take the suggestions and specifications of the American weavers.

Recent Improvement of Chinese Sericulture

For many years the increasing silk supply from Japan was able adequately to meet a large part of the growing demand of the American silk manufacturers. But recently the popularity of silk in America has so tremendously increased that American manufacturers have begun to feel

1. (F. W Taussig: Some Aspects of the Tariff Questions, 1915 PP. 233-4.)
2. (C. F. Remer: The Foreign Trade of China, Ch. IV. For comparative statistical data, cf. Annual Reports of the Silk Association of America: Silk Statistics Section.)
3. (F. W. Taussig, *Op. cit.* P. 237.)
4. (C. F. Remer, *Op. cit.*)

the necessity for the extension of the raw material field."[5] Owing to the scarcity of suitable land for mulberry trees, silk production in Japan has nearly reached its full capacity, while the silk industry in America is still growing with rapidity.

Moreover, American silk manufacturers have recently come to realize the danger of depending upon a single country for the whole supply of such an important raw material. For two decades Japan has supplied by far the greatest part of the raw silk needed in the United States, in some instances, more than four-fifths of the total American import. Under such a monopolistic condition, the Japanese merchants are naturally able to control the market, practice cornering, and raise the price for the material to whatever figure the traffic will bear. This was actually the case in 1920, when some Japanese silk firms held their silk output and raised the price extremely high with the inevitable result of an immediate slump in the market and the ruin of many American manufacturers and Japanese merchants. To prevent the recurrence of such a disastrous practice the best thing is for the Americans to distribute their silk purchases among different countries, in order to avoid being the victims of Japanese monopoly. But as has been indicated above, it is of little avail for the United States to turn to the silk producing countries in Europe for the solution of this problem. It is because of these two reasons that to China once the home of the entire silk industry, America must look for a solution.

China, on the other hand, has recently come to realize the great importance of her silk trade with America, and is consequently paying more attention to the production and selling of this commodity. Silk has for nearly twenty years been the most important article of export in the foreign trade of China, and the Chinese have felt the necessity of pushing the trade abroad. Moreover, the steady rise in price has recently made the silk trade a very profitable one for China, and the high profits act as a strong stimulus to further improvement of the material and more aggressive selling in foreign lands. It is under these conditions that China, once the best producer and largest supplier of silk, has sought and accepted the cooperation of Americans in improving the industry and trade.

First Attempt to Improve China Silk

The first serious attempt to improve Chinese silk was made in 1909, when the Silk Association of America, at the suggestion of the Silk Throwsters' Association of America, adopted the following resolution for the improvement of Canton filature skeins for the American market:

"Whereas, the winding of Canton filatures has always been more or less unsatisfactory to American manufacturers, caused by fine-ends, double ends, loose ends, hard gummed reel marks, insufficient traverse in the skein, too large or too small skeins of irregular length, etc; and

"Whereas, these imperfections could be remedied by greater care from the reelers of Canton in preparing their silk for export; and

"Whereas, while silk producers of Shanghai, Japan and Europe have in recent years improved the preparation of their skeins, the silk producers of Canton have allowed their quality of skeins to deteriorate, because of the above mentioned imperfections, now, therefore be it:

"Resolved, That the American buyers and manufacturers do pledge themselves to give a decided preference to filatures that avoid the above imperfections.

"We do suggest that the system which has improved the working qualities of Japanese silks- i. e. re-reeling the skeins, if used in Canton, would so vastly enhance the value of Canton filatures that American buyers would gladly pay such additional price for re-reeled Canton filature silks as to more than to compensate the reelers, who will inaugurate the system of re-reeling their product into standard American silk skeins."[6]

These resolutions were printed in Chinese and English, and circulated among the reelers in and near Canton. "Several months after the first edition had been distributed, so many requests came for additional copies that a second edition was published in the next year"[7]

In response to this urgent request, the Cantonese carefully followed these suggestions. The immediate result of this effort was a slight gain in the American silk trade made by China in 1910 over that of 1909 as shown in the following table of distribution:[8]

Distribution of American Raw Silk Imports

	France	Italy	China	Japan
1909	3.42%	20.67%	20.20%	54.94%
1910	1.62%	13.71%	22.03%	61.27%

Commenting upon this change in the relative shares of the different countries, the Secretary of the Silk Association of America reported in 1911, that the gain by China was due entirely to Canton's having taken heed of the suggestions made by the Association to improve the length and weight of their skeins. Regarding other countries, the Secretary said, "Italy and France have lost because of the very much higher prices at which their silks were held as against Japan and the gain which is reported for Japan is, therefore, to be ascribed solely to that reason.[9]

That this improvement in Chinese silk did increase the share of China in the American silk market is further evidenced by the following figures:

Average of 5 or 4 year period.	China	Japan	France	Italy	Other Countries
1905-09	18.8%	55.2%	3.3%	21.9%	0.8%
1910-13	22.2%	65.6%	0.8%	10.4%	1.0%

In order to carry further the improvement thus started, the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture of China was formed in Shanghai in 1918 under the auspices of the Foreign Silk Association of Shanghai.[10]

Chinese Government Cooperation

To provide an adequate fund to carry out the program of this committee the government of China pledged a monthly subsidy for the improvement of sericulture. The donation of the Chinese government has been supplemented by contributions from the British and French Chambers of Commerce, and because America is the largest importer of raw silk, the Silk Association of America has concerned itself with the movement, to which it has given active assistance.

The International Committee has undertaken as its chief work giving instructions to the Chinese farmers of the silk producing regions and distributing scientifically selected disease-free worm-eggs among them. The movement for the improvement of Chinese raw silk thus started, has received the hearty support of the American buyers. Funds collected from American contributors are being used for the work of the International Committee, the establishment of chairs of sericulture instruction and research work in the American colleges in the Nanking and Canton districts, the building and equipment of sericultural stations in connection with these colleges, and the provision for the services of experts to continue the introduction of the American standard silk skein in Canton and Shanghai by practical demonstration and education.[11]

This committee has expanded its activities until it now has seven field stations and a central laboratory in Shanghai and another branch at Chefoo, in Northern Shantung.[12]

American Silk Association Gifts

As an important step toward the scientific improvement of China's raw silk, production, the Silk Association of America has contributed substantial sums for the erection of two new sericultural buildings, in two of the American missionary colleges in China. In 1921 the Sericultural Hall was opened for use at Canton Christian College. At the Nanking University, which is located near the Shanghai silk market, a similar building is now in process of erection. Department of Agriculture of the Southeastern University at Nanking is also doing excellent work in this regard. Events have already proved that assistance to the colleges is a direct means of improving the quality of raw silk.[13]

The campaign to give the American silk trade proper conditioning facilities, which the Silk Association of America started by establishing a conditioning house in New York, was further augmented, when a branch of the United States Testing Company, Inc. was opened at Shanghai in Oct. 1921. Before the opening of the Shanghai branch, Chinese reelers were in general, dependent upon visual inspection for control

5. (The Future of Raw Silk in China: by F. G. Barry: *China Weekly Review*, February 1923.)
6. (Annual Report, Silk Association of America, 1910, P.24)
7. (*Ibid* P. 25)
8. (*Ibid* P. 25)
9. (*Ibid*)
10. (*Ibid* 1919, P. 30)
11. (Annual Report of Silk Association of America, 1922, P. 25)
12. (To Improve Chinese Silk for American Markets: *China Review*, Dec. 1922)
13. (The Future of Raw Silk in China, Ibid. Feb. 1923.)

of mill operation.[14] The Shanghai house tests raw silk according to well known standard methods which are accessible to every one and international in their application. Its certificates will be of material assistance to sellers and buyers in China and will also have great weight in the consuming market in America.[15]

Besides these various cooperative efforts between China and foreign countries, especially the United States, to improve the quality and quantity of the Chinese raw silks, there were numerous other activities to promote mutual understanding and good will.

American Silk Missions Visit China

In 1920 a mission including representatives of the chief branches of American silk manufacture, testing and research and the Silk Association of America, spent more than three months in an active survey of the silk industry in the Orient.[16] The members of this mission gave careful consideration to the possibilities of increased production, improved qualities, the elimination of defects and the determination of grades. Charles Cheney, chairman of the American Silk Mission, in his official report of the findings of the mission, called the attention of the American manufacturers to the evident awakening of a new and progressive spirit in China. "The mission" says the report, "found in Canton that no less than 85% of the filatures in the Canton district have changed their machines and methods and are reeling according to American specifications. A recent estimate by a reliable silk expert is that 70% of Canton silk this year will be reeled into American standard skeins. The amount of silk suitable for American consumption has been very largely increased (about doubled), and the so called new type silk has commanded a much higher price than that reeled in the old way. The ready and general acceptance of the instructions of American buyers denotes an open mind, and the success of the movement should be a valuable lesson which offers a fine argument in favor of further progress—China has within its grasp a golden opportunity to develop and enlarge its old historic industry to an almost unlimited extent."[17]

The second American silk mission, under the leadership of James A. Goldsmith, president of the American Silk Association, left for the Orient in February 1923, for a further study of the conditions of silk production. Increased understanding and cooperation was sure to follow from such an undertaking.

The Chinese silk merchants contrary to their former indifferent attitude toward the American trade, are now taking a lively interest in it. When the First International Silk Exposition was held in this country in 1921 the Chinese Steam Silk Filature and Cocoon Merchants Guild sent a host of their most able managers as their representatives, sending with them a great many samples of their best silks for exhibition and distributing prospectuses, pamphlets, etc. These delegates also visited many of the famous American silk factories, with a view to understanding better the requirements of their customers. The second International Silk Exposition of 1923 has received the same attention from these Chinese silk magnates. These groups of Chinese delegates carried back to their own country besides a better understanding of the market, a realization of the spirit and cooperation of the American manufacturers toward their industry.

With these recent developments of the Chinese-American silk trade we see a very good prospect for its future expansion. The Chinese silk producer is now giving more and more attention to the American standards and specifications, and making his product more and more fit for American use. Henceforward, I have good reason to expect that America will be a better customer than Europe in China's raw silk market.

Waste Silk

While raw silk forms the principal material used in silk manufacturing, waste silk is also an important factor in the industry. Waste silk is unreelable material, and must be made into spun silk yarn by a process similar to that used in the spinning of cotton and flax. It has mixed with it to a greater or less degree, a considerable amount of foreign matter. It is said that "Chinese waste silk is particularly poor in this respect, owing to the fact that so large a part of the reeling is done at home on the dirty floor."[18] As use of the poor grades of waste, as well as of raw silk involves a greater amount of time and labor than is needed when better material is used, American manufacturers ordinarily find it necessary to employ the better grades of European waste. Since the end of the last century, the American importation of Chinese silk waste, though steadily on the increase, has been quite insignificant as compared with that of raw silk. Brief statistics of this import are shown below:

Year	Quantity in 1,000 lbs.	Value in G.$1,000
1895	213	95
1900	697	189
1905	114	76
1910	546	253
1913	1,905	1,012
1915	2,359	1,086
1917	3,593	2,131
1918	7,831	5,677
1919	4,379	4,363
1920	5,582	8,844
1921	3,636	2,337

One of the most striking developments in the American silk business during the war was the expansion of the spun silk industry. This was caused largely by the war demand for coarse silk cloth with which to make powder bags for the big guns. The bags are made of silk, as it is essential to use a textile that will burn up quickly and completely, leaving no smoldering remnant. Spun silk cloth was chosen rather than cloth made of raw silk because of the former. This special demand raised the quantity and value of American silk waste import from China during the few years from 1920 to abnormally high figures. In 1920 alone, the value of the imports of this article amounted to nearly 9 million dollars. But as the special demand caused by the war and as such manufactures are not likely to be resumed, the American market for Chinese silk waste rapidly declined.

Shanghai American School Issues Prospectus

The Shanghai American School has just issued its prospectus for 1924-25 which contains much valuable information regarding the school and its activities. The school now has 27 members on the faculty giving full time to the work of teaching and in addition there are three giving part time in the music department. Entrance examinations for the High School will be held on September 8 and 9 and registration in the grades and high school will be on September 10 with the opening of class work on September 11. The school year is divided into four terms ranging from 43 to 46 days. In addition to a historical statement and account of the activities of the school there is complete information regarding the equipment which boarding students must bring with them when entering. The fees for the school are $35 for the term for regular students in the grades and $15 for regular students coming from missionary bodies which contribute toward the support of the school. Tuition in the high school is $55 for regular students and $20 for those from contributing organizations. Dormitory fees, board, room and so on cost $140 a term. Special reductions are given in cases where families send more than one student to the school.

The total number of students in the school in the last session was 412 of which number 253 were in the grades and 159 in the high school. Among the nationalities represented in the school in addition to Americans are British, Russians, Danes, Swiss, Germans, Latvians, Finns, French, Swedes and Armenians.

Seven new teachers have been employed for the coming session to take places made vacant on the faculty by expiration of contracts. The new teachers are, Miss Gertrude I. Barndt, a graduate of the University of Washington, with two years' teaching experience at Punahou Institute, Honolulu, and two years in the High School at Yakima, Washington; Miss Mabel Colbert who comes to the music department of the school has been head of the Piano Department of Columbia College, Milton, Oregon, with nine years of experience in teaching, including four years as head of the Piano Department of the public schools of Oakwood, Texas, and two years at the Wolcott Conservatory of Music in Denver, Colorado, and holds state teacher's certificates in Texas and Oregon; Miss Margaret McKlveen, a graduate of the University of Denver with a Master's degree and a successful teaching record covering the past four years in High School and Junior colleges in the Pacific Northwest; in addition Miss Helen M. Graver and Miss Jane B. Smith come for work in the grades and Messrs. J. D. Brooks and F. M. Jones for the High School; Mr. George R. Loehr, for the past two years a teacher in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. will have charge of the work in modern languages. Mr. Loehr secured his secondary education in France and Italy, was engaged in educational work for the Y. M. C. A. in France and in Honolulu and taught for two years in Havana. Miss Zelma L. Holman, a graduate of the University of Washington, with training at Beutell Business College and five years teaching, already entered upon her duties as Secretary.

14. (Annual Report of Silk Association of America, 1922, P. 25)
15. (Ibid. P. 26)
16. (For a fuller account of this mission, cf. The Future of Raw Silk in China: by F. B. Barry, *China Weekly Review*, Feb. 1923.)
17. (Ibid.)
18. (E. M. Miller, Some Great Commodities, P. 170, N. Y. 1923)

The Mixed Court Issue

S. U. ZAU

THE rendition and the improvement of the Mixed Court has been a question confronting the Chinese community at Shanghai ever since the Diplomatic Corps took control of the Court in 1911, when China was in revolution. At present this question has attracted the attention not only of the Chinese, but of foreigners as well. Much has been written and spoken in Chinese—I have been asked to present a Chinese viewpoint and a statement in English respecting the rendition of the Mixed Court with the view to enabling the foreign community to understand the defect of this court, and the problem it constitutes for them and for us.

Court's Inception

The present-day Mixed Court had its birth in the 8th year of Tung Chih (1869), when a set of Yangkinpang Regulations was drawn for the convenience of those residents within the settlement in petty litigations. Cases of greater importance were all turned over to the Shanghai District Magistrate Court for trial. These Regulations then precipitated a special court, which is at present known as the Mixed Court; this special court was strictly a Chinese Court with Chinese Yamen procedure and Chinese law; (see Tientsin Treaty art. XVI and Chefoo Agreement Sec. II; art. 2 & 3). It came into its existence simply because the District Court was too far away. On April 20, 1869 a set of rules governing this court was instituted. As far as my knowledge goes this set of rules was the only rules ever framed relative to the so-called Mixed Court—no other set has yet come into shape. Readers who find interest in this may refer to pages 236-237 in the "Treaties between China and Foreign Powers." The important provisions in this set of rules and the Yangkinpang Regulations may be summarized thus: first, cases between Chinese and Chinese resident within the settlement, and cases between Chinese and foreigners in which the Chinese was the defendant were tried in accordance with Chinese law; second, cases where no interest of foreigners was involved were heard by the Magistrate alone without the interference of the Consul or his Deputy; third, the Magistrate was appointed by the Taotai of Shanghai and not by the Consular body; fourth, the court could not inflict punishment severer than the wearing of the cangue and the bastinado; fifth, appeals from the decisions of the Magistrate might be taken to the Taotai Yamen in civil cases, and to the Nieh-tai in criminal prosecutions.

Foreigners Given Control

During the revolution the Taotai and the Magistrate of the Court left; thus leaving the court uncontrolled. The Consular body asked the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai (Chinese) to handle the court; but owing to its being a commercial body the latter expressed the opinion that the former might have temporary control over it. This was apparently a temporary measure to meet the situation at that time. As soon as the Republic was established and recognised by the various nations the Chamber of Commerce approached the Consular body through the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to have the court returned. No treaty concerning such was negotiated; the only document we have even up to this day is the Yangkinpang Regulations. Afterwards the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai again asked for the surrender of it, but some of the members of the Diplomatic corps did not consent even then. Thereafter radical changes took place in the Court; the Magistrates were appointed by the consular authority; purely Chinese cases, where no foreign interest whatever was involved, were heard by assessors also; the appeal to the Taoyin in civil cases and to Kao Tun Kien Chai Ting in criminal cases was repudiated; and like alterations which tend to infringe the sovereignty of this Republic.

During the third year of this Republic, the Chamber of Commerce requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to resume negotiations with the Doyen of the Diplomatic corps for the surrender of the court, but the move was of no avail owing to the outbreak of the world war which prevented the Diplomatic corps from discussing the matter.

Chinese Objection to Present Court

We shall now see how this court constitutes an encroachment upon the sovereign rights of China; how it causes much inconvenience to the discernment of jurisdiction and how justice is wrapped in obscurity and darkness.

1. In accordance with the Yangkinpang Regulations the present situation of the Mixed Court amounts to a breach of the treaty.

2. Every court in any country except the National Supreme Court has an appeal court above it. In the Mixed Court the decision of the magistrate and assessor is considered final. There is no appeal court to which the parties may seek redress.

3. The control of the Mixed Court by the Consular body in the year 1911 was a temporary measure, and should have been repudiated after the revolution subsided and the Republic was established.

4. Shanghai is one of the world's great cities, where the interests of many nationalities are involved; there must be one competent court with one jurisdiction and not mixed jurisdictions. In the Mixed Court there is mixed law, mixed justice and mixed jurisdiction. This motley should not be tolerated any longer.

5. The Yangkinpang Regulations as mentioned in the foregoing have been totally violated—this is clearly an impairment of China's sovereignty.

An *imperium in imperio* is always much to be deprecated. The present procedure of the Mixed Court can not be justified either from a strictly legal point of view or from the standpoint of administrative efficiency. The earlier the Mixed Court is returned and improved the better will be the situation in Shanghai. Chinese as well as foreigners should no longer consent to the present anomalous status of the Court.

Shanghai, July 26, 1924.

Japan's Leading Import and Export Firms

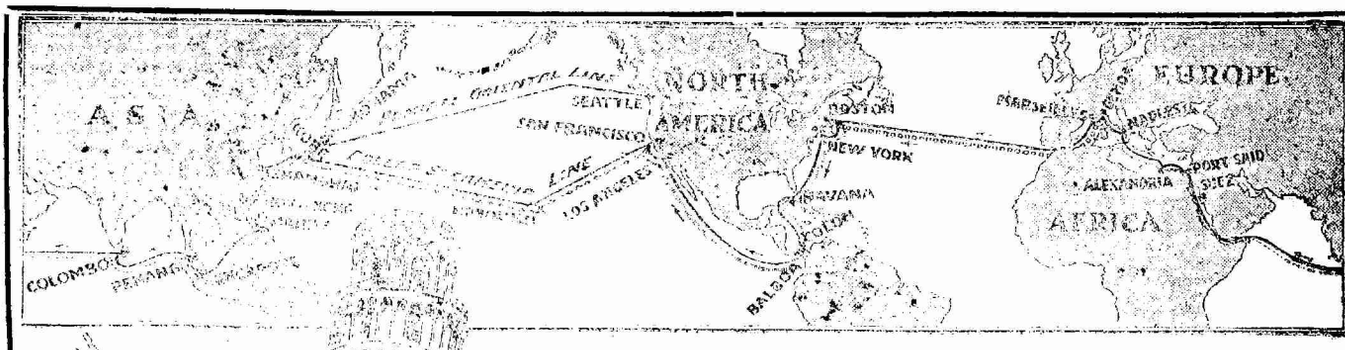
The Tokyo *Asahi* recently had an interesting article on some of the leading Japanese merchants. The five Japanese firms which show greatest activity in foreign trade are Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Suzuki, Takata and Okura.

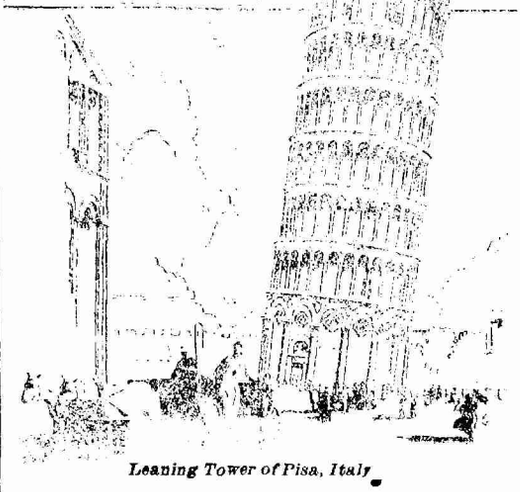
The Suzuki Shoten (Kobe) deals in sugar, wheat and almost every other item of merchandise to the amount of Y. 870,000,000 a year, including the importation of sugar (Y. 15,000,000), iron (Y. 70,000,00), wheat (Y. 50,000,000), fertilisers (Y. 25,000,000), soya beans (Y. 25,000,000), lumber (Y. 25,000,000), and so on, the exportation of raw silk and habutae (Y. 4,000,000), camphor and peppermint (Y. 30,000,000), sugar (Y. 1,500,000), etc., and dealings between foreign countries, especially in sugar and wheat between Java and Europe (Y. 100,000,000), and in the same goods between America and Europe.

The firm of Mitsubishi is interested chiefly in machinery, electric apparatus, aeroplanes, wheat, foreign rice, sulphate of ammonia, sheet-glass, petroleum coal, cement, etc., the only goods which they do not handle at all being raw silk, cotton yarns, matches, tea and a few others. Their annual dealings aggregate Y. 500,000,000, of which 90 per cent represents imports, the principal item being machinery (Y. 130,000,000) imported from Westinghouse in America, Vickers in England, and companies in Germany.

The record year of prosperity for the Mitsui Bussan was 1918 when their imports and exports aggregated Y. 1,920,000,000, while their dealing for last year amounted to Y, 1,000,000,000. The chief items in which they deal are machinery (Y. 200,000,000), iron (Y. 100,000,000), wool (Y. 40,000,000), raw silk (Y. 150,000,000), sugar (Y. 50,000,000), fertilisers, wheat, rice and other cereals (Y.70,000,000), textiles (Y. 15,000,000), coal and petroleum (Y. 20,000,000). They are in specially intimate relations with the General Electric Co. in respect of the supplies of electric and other machinery. In respect of iron they are in connection with the Dorman Long and Bernard companies in England and the United States Steel Corporation and Pittsburg Steel in America. Of late years their transactions in lumber have also become important, their suppliers in this line being the Douglas Fir, the Pacific Export Lumber, and others in America. Like the Suzuki Shoten, the Mitsui is also interested in such transactions as buying wheat in America and selling it in Europe, whither it is carried by their own ships, shipping sugar from Java or Cuba to the Continent, and importing Australian wheat and re-exporting it to China and Europe in the shape of flour.

Next to Mitsui, Suzuki and Mitsubishi comes the Takata Shokai (Tokyo), but it is a bad fourth after them and hardly comparable with the three firms already mentioned. Its annual dealings aggregate about Y.120,000,000, the greater part being electric machinery. The firm's business in done chiefly on the basis of contracts with the government, one of their recent good strokes of business being an order for some electric locomotives (involving $3,000,000) which they placed with the Westinghouse Company on behalf of the Railway Department in April last.





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President Monroe	August 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 23
President Harrison	Sept. 12	Oct. 22	Nov. 6
President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 20
President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4
President Adams	Nov. 7	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
President Garfield	Nov. 21	Dec. 31	Jan. 15

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar of Shanghai who departed last week for Hongkong expect to return to Shanghai in about two weeks.

Willard W. Bartlett, former principal of the Shanghai American School who has been in the United States for the past year conducting a campaign for financial support for the school, expects to return to China during the present month.

The Rev. and Mrs. G. M. Wales of Kulangsu, Amoy, have announced the engagement of their adopted daughter Lorna Tsu to Chiu Bien-ming, associate professor of languages at the University of Amoy and secretary of the Hagusia.

George W. Missemer, American newspaper man of Shanghai who has been in America for several months, returned to Shanghai this week. His son who accompanied him to America has joined the Commonwealth Edison Company of New York City.

The China Club of Seattle has invited the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai to contribute a piece of furniture or a Chinese work of art of some kind to be used in the furnishing and decoration of the new rooms of the Club which are to be located in Seattle's new hotel which is just being completed.

The United States is constructing a $50,000 consulate at Antung, on the border between Korea and Manchuria, which will be completed in September. It will be remembered that the shack which formerly housed the American consulate there fell in during heavy rains on August 13 last year, endangering the lives of the consul and his family.

Osborne S. Watson of the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner in Shanghai departed from Shanghai this week for Canton where he will open an office of the American Commercial Attache service in that city. This will make the third office of this branch of American foreign service in China, the other offices being in Peking and Shanghai.

The American University Club and the Chinese Returned Students' Club of Shanghai are planning a reception on the evening of August 20 in the rooms of the Union Club of China in honor of the Chinese students from Tsing Hua College who are departing on August 22 for the United States to enter American colleges and universities.

D. J. Lewis, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China, and O. S. Watson, recently appointed U. S. Trade Commissioner in Canton, returned last week from an extensive trip through North China which included Tsingtao, Dairen, Tientsin, Peking and Harbin.

Edwin Moss Williams, son of Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, arrived in Shanghai this week for a few days' visit on his return home from a trip through the Orient. Mr. Williams is a student in the School of Journalism and expects to return in time for the opening of the fall session of the University.

A reception was given in honor of Admiral Charles B. McVay, commander of the Yangtze Patrol, by General Ho Feng-lin, military governor of Shanghai, and Hsu Yuan, special commissioner of foreign affairs of Kiangsu, at the latter's office on Route Ghisi on August 4. The function was attended by many prominent Chinese and foreigners, including a number of Navy officers.

Cables last week brought news of the defeat of W. Lock Wei, managing director of the Union Bank of China, Shanghai, in the tie between China and Australia for the Davis Tennis Cup. Ng Sze Kong of Hongkong was also defeated. The matches are being played in New York. Three sets were played by Mr. Wei and his companion, and the cable seemed to indicate that further matches were to be played to decide the winner.

David H. McAlpin Pyle, of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Pyle and Miss N. K. Waller of Chicago who have been visiting in Shanghai for several days, expect to depart on Sunday, August 10, on the S. S. *President Jackson* of the Admiral Line for the United States. Mr. Pyle is a member of the law firm of Pratt and McAlpin of New York and he has been investigating conditions in the Orient for some of the clients of his firm, who have investments in China.

The leading article in the August issue of *Asia Magazine*, New York, entitled, "One of Asia's Three Great Moderns," is written by Nathaniel Peffer, former managing editor of the *China Press* and for a time correspondent in Peking for the New York *Tribune*. In the article in *Asia* Mr. Peffer deals with the life and activities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen whom he calls one of the three greatest men of modern Asia, the other two being Gandhi of India and Mustapha Kemal of Turkey.

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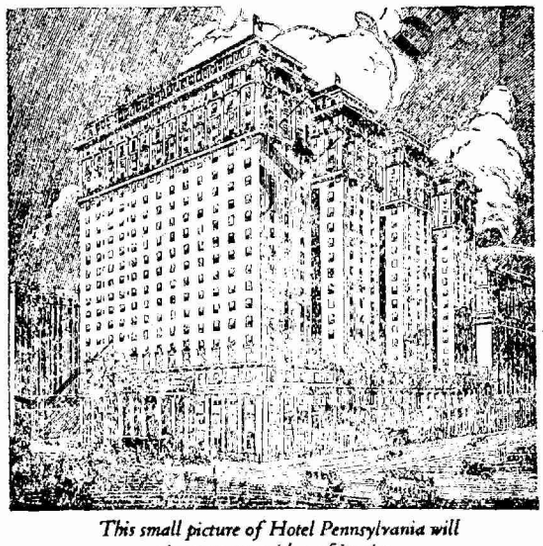

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News from North China

The people of Tientsin have been put to torture by anxiety over the threatening flood. However, the worst has so far been warded off, despite the fact that the river level has been steadily increasing. The Chihli River Commission reported two days ago that the guage at Tilin Pu had passed the record height of the last flood year, 1917, and the guage stands now even four centimetres higher. One large stone and steel camel bridge, the Red Bridge, which was the most important thoroughfare between Tientsin and the northern district, collapsed yesterday afternoon due to torrential washing. The river level along the Haiho has reached a height of about one foot from the bank at certain points. At the Austrian Bridge, the water rose as high as the bottom of the bridge last night. A wooden bridge between the Chinese city and Ho Pei was also washed away several days ago. Now in the Concessions practically all the business firms and residences have barricaded their doors with sandbags. Every night, crowds of people seemingly panic-stricken, stand along the river banks watching the raging water flowing along and special police forces have been put out to guard against any emergency. As a whole, although the flood has not actually happened, it seems that the anxiety of the people would not be so acute if it happened all of a sudden instead of torturing people over a lengthy period.

A boat inspection took place July 27 under the auspices of the Chinese police administration of Tientsin along the Nan Yun Ho and Hsi Ho. The party, including the Civil Governor of Chihli and other officials, representatives of the Consular Body, press correspondents and gentry class, started in the early morning and finished the inspection late in the afternoon. Along both rivers, the banks seemed to be in good state of repair but a large tract of land at Yang Liu Tsing had been flooded. The rivers were filled almost to capacity. The purpose of the trip was to convince the foreign community of the work done on the part of the native authorities in Tientsin.

Under the auspices of the Aviation Bureau of Peking, an airplane reconnaissance of the flooded districts between Peking and Tientsin was made by the representatives of the Chihli River Commission and the International Famine Relief Commission, represented by Mr. S. Eliassen and Mr. W. H. Mallory, respectively. Accompanying them on this flight were Y. S. Djang, B. G. Kline, W. C. Whiffen, H. B. Elliston, H. J. Timperly and J. A. Goette. A representative of the B. A. T. photo department took pictures from the air. The flight started from Nanyuan, Peking, and proceeded as far as Tientsin and made a general survey of flooded areas. A second reconnaissance trip was taken by Mr. Mallory from Peking to Peitaiho.

M. Leon Karakhan, the new Ambassador from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, presented his credentials formally to the President of China on July 31. The President received him in the Huai Jen Tang, when the Russian Ambassador was conducted into the Presidential grounds by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Huang Kai-wen, in a red carriage which was formerly used by the late President Yuan Shih-kai. At the ceremony the band played the Chinese and Russian anthems and the President expressed in a brief felicitous speech the hope that the relations between the two countries can grow more and more cordial in the years to come. From the residence of Mr. Karakhan leading to the President's office, the streets were well guarded and the carriages taking Mr. Karakhan and his staff were escorted by honor guards. On the next day, the President sent a General of the President's office to pay respects on behalf of the President, which was the only distinction shown to the new Ambassador.

In the progress of the negotiations for the handing over of the former Russian Legation to the new Ambassador of Russia, Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, recently reported at a meeting of the Protocol Powers' representatives that Mr. Karakhan had indicated that the Russian government had not renounced the Protocol of 1901 and that he desires good neighborly relations with the other legations in the Legation Quarters. This announcement is said to have the effect of smoothing over the situation as the representatives of the Protocol Powers have already wired their home governments for further instructions.

As formal diplomatic relationship between China and Russia has been resumed and the Chinese government has proposed to appoint a new Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Li Chia-ao, China's official representative at Moscow, has tendered his resignation to Peking as a matter of formality. It is understood that the government has requested him to remain pending the formal appointment of the first Ambassador of China to Russia.

Dr. W. W. Yen's nomination as Premier, which was submitted by the President to Parliament for its approval

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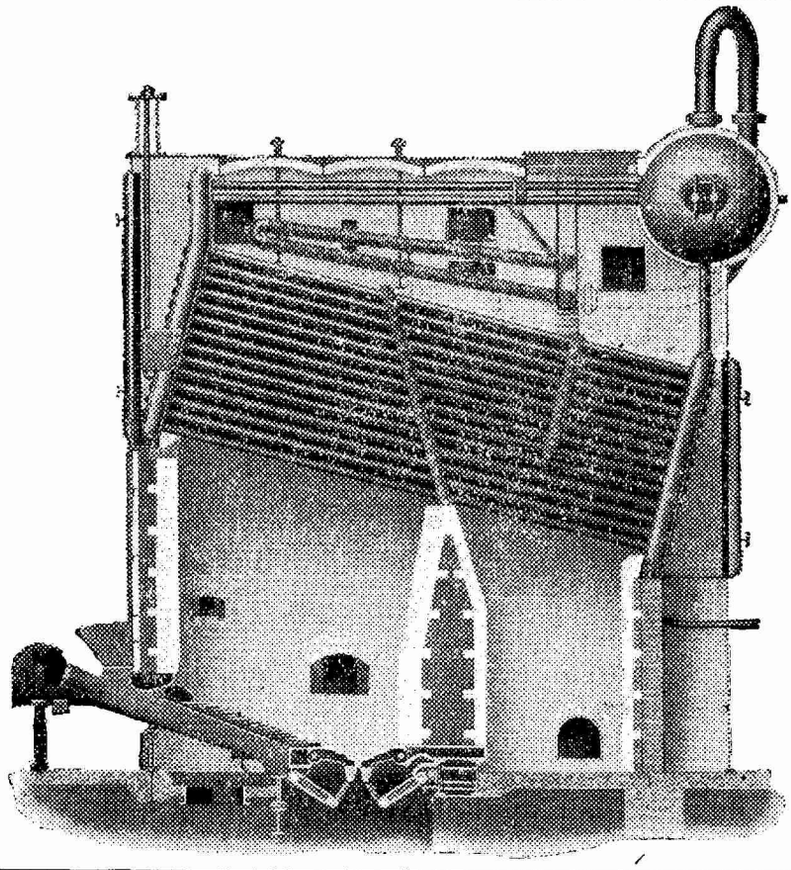

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some time ago, has been tabled while another session of the House of Representatives held for the second time to vote on the nomination ended in turmoil last Friday. Nothing was discussed at the last meeting as a certain member, at the very start of the meeting, occupied the Speaker's chair, refusing to vacate it. A row soon followed which ended the meeting. The government is said to be trying its best to raise funds to buy the approval of the Yen nomination.

The murder of a policeman and the wounding of another by the soldiers of the bodyguard of the President about a week ago, has aroused the indignation of the whole Peking community. A number of M. P's. have sent an interpellation to the government asking for a satisfactory answer within three days regarding the adequate punishment of the culprits and the compensation of the murdered and the wounded. The case happened in the early morning when a number of soldiers raided a house of ill-fame. A policeman came to the rescue of the inmates of the house and he was immediately beaten to death. Another policeman was hit unconscious. Then the soldiers disappeared into the Presidential Palace and have never been surrendered. The dead policeman was honored by a state funeral which was attended by all classes of people and the whole staff of the Police administration.

The various tennis clubs in Tientsin have just completed arrangements for the staging of a Tientsin Inter-Club Lawn Tennis tournament to be played off during the month of August. The participating clubs are: the Tientsin Lawn Tennis Club, the American Tennis Club, the Racquet Club, the Russian Tennis Club and the Japanese Tennis Club. Matches will consist of five events, two doubles and three singles. There will be prizes and medals as usual. The Tientsin Hong Doubles Tennis contest which is played in Tientsin every year was won this year by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha pair composed of Inutsuka and Katoh, who have held the trophy for the last two years. The team that followed up belonged to the Kailan Mining Administration, composed of Rumjahn and Smith, who lost in four sets, 6-1, 6-4 2-6, and 6-4.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchuria's uncrowned king, has recently selected nine students from the Aviation School attached to the Aviation Bureau of Mukden to be sent to the United States to pursue higher studies in the art of aeronautics. It is reported that arrangements with the American authorities have been completed and the students are to start from Mukden on August 1.

In Peking, which has already been overcrowded by the so-called universities which are hardly qualified to be called colleges, new universities are still springing up like mushrooms. Three of these organization have newly been started. One is called the Republican University started by Senator Lei Yin and Dr. Wellington Koo. The second is called the International University started by Mr. Chen Chieh-min. The third is a correspondence school started by M. D. Horman and M. Nachbour.

P. Y. C.

Tientsin, August 2, 1924.

News from Central China

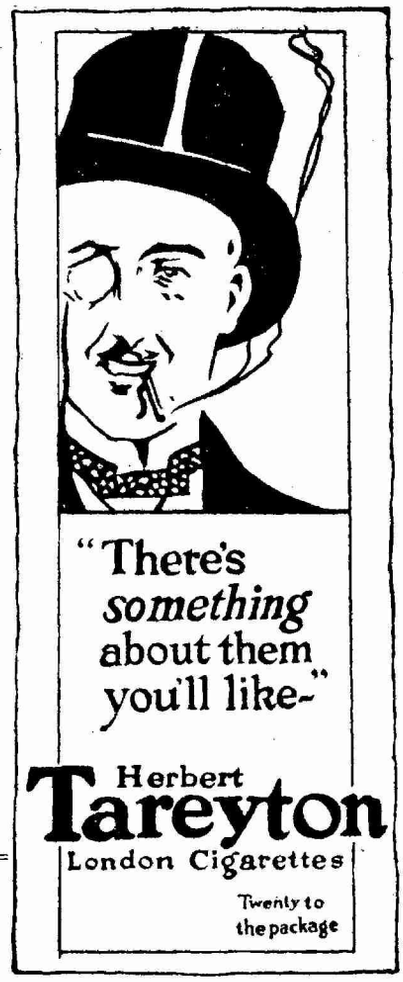
The Financial Commissioner of Hupeh has informed the Chambers of Commerce of the Wu-Han Cities that from August 1 the Hupeh authorities purpose carrying out a system of estimating the original cost of goods passing through this center, thus making the imposition of *likin* much more practical.

Three embankments, namely, the Tehsingchow, Luhwahchow and Wangchiahu at Hwangkianghsien, Hupeh, have been broken down by the flood. The crops of beans, indigo, hemp and sesamum in that district have all been hopelessly ruined.

The scheme for constructing a motor road from Hankow to Shasi, promoted by General Tu Shih-chun, Garrison Commander of Hankow, will be undertaken shortly. The authorities are first allowing the merchants to invest money in this enterprise and should the funds so raised not prove sufficient the Hupeh government will lend its support

As an outcome of the recent looting of the steam launch *Yin Kiang* a big meeting was held recently by the Hankow Navigators Association when it was resolved to send a petition to the Civil Governor's Yamen requesting the government to arrange for the adequate protection of steamships on the river.

For the first time in their history, the China Merchants S. N. Co. have appointed a Chinese master and officers to one of their vessels. The steamer is the *Kiangli*, and the master



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chosen is Yang Chi-hsiung. The *Kiangli* is one of the two steamers recently purchased from the Government..

It is reported from Ichang that on the morning of the 22nd instant all rice shops in the city closed their doors as a mark of opposition to the Likin Station at Lochiaho, which is said to be illegally levying taxes upon rice.

Troops seem to be moving in several directions toward Hupeh and Kweichow in order to offset the campaign planned against the former province by General Tang Shih-mo and Hsiung Keh-wu. Gen. Yuan Tsu-ming's advance guard is now reported to have reached Inchang in Kweichow, while the Hupeh troops to Chungking are heading in the direction of Wanhsien. It is believed that their destination is Kueichow, which is in Szechuan but just on the border.

General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh is recruiting two new divisions and five mixed brigades. He is said to have explained that he is merely enlisting men to replace those whose service has expired. The soldiers who are to be mustered out are to be sent to their homes with a month's wages, according to the report.

It is now reported that the Kweichow General Yuen Tso-ming who is in command of several thousand men, has no intention of returning to his native province from Chungking. Tuli Yang Sen of Szechuan has sent repeated telegrams to him from Chengtu urging him to set out for home, but General Yuen continues to sit tight where he is.

It is reported that General Wang Yu-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Upper Yangtse, who is at present stationed at Ichang, will be transferred shortly by the Central government to another post. Gen. Liu Kien-tsang, Commander of the 16th Brigade, will be appointed to succeed to this important position.

The Yamen for the Super-Tuchun of Hupeh and Hunan will be formally established at Wuchang on August 1. The South Section of the Peking-Hankow Line will be requested to send from its receipts $50,000 every month to the Super-Tuchun, General Hsiao Yao-nan, for the maintenance of his new headquarters. This sum was originally designated for that purpose, but has been detained for the past year by the Loyang Marshal for the payment of his soldiers.

Continuous rains and floods have caused terrible distruction and suffering throughout Hengyang county. Hunan loss is estimated at over ten million dollars. There is desperate need of funds to relieve distress.

To proceed with his plans of constructing an automobile road and of establishing a telephone service between Sianfu (Shensi) and Kaifeng (Honan), Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have recently sent a representative to Hankow for the purchase of one hundred automobiles and 50,000 logs. The latter are to be used for telephone poles.

Teng Hsi-hou, the new Civil Governor of Szechuan, has issued a telegram announcing his policy of administration. The Governor lays special emphasis on respect for national sovereignty and on the recognition of the will of the people.

Free telegraphic service for the organizations engaged in flood relief work is urged upon the government by General Chao Heng-ti of Changsha. He explains that floods in Hunan are bad and funds must be raised.

In view of the difficulty in obtaining copper coins from other localities for the payment of his soldiers, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is now considering plans for the establishment of a mint at Loyang.

General Ma Chi who had acted as peace mediator for Generals Shen Hung-yin and Lu Yung-ting, has returned to Changsha from where he will soon proceed to Loyang to report the result of his commission to Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

It is reported that on account of the continuous rise of the Siang River, the Chang Kung Ti, that most important dyke in Hankow, is in a very critical condition. To avoid possible disaster the Magistrate of the Hankow District is making every effort to strengthen the dyke, going there himself to inspect it every day.

It is reported that in order to obtain greater productivity of labor, the Wuchang First Cotton Mill is planning to dismiss all its women workers, numbering nearly two thousand, to replace them by men laborers. The change will be made after the summer vacation.

On account of the harvest failure which is brought about by the floods, the Hunan government has decided that beginning on August 1, the exportation of rice and grain from the Hunan province will be strictly prohibited.

G. R. Henkel, formerly with China & Java Export Company, intends to return to Hankow to engage in business and expects to arrive here about the end of September.

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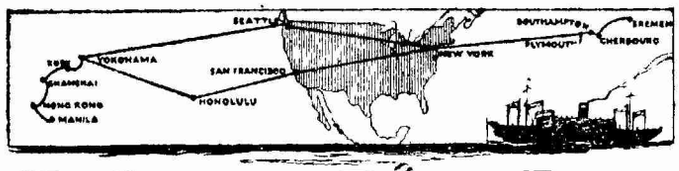

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The Wuchang government has received a telegram from the Ministries of the Interior, Finance and Communications, asking him to instruct the local authorities to prohibit the exportation of silver dollars from Hankow. The reason is that lately many foreigners are reported to have exported coins to their countries from the Chinese city ports, principally Shanghai and Hankow and replaced them by paper money.

The Local Post of the American Legion has been furnished with forms for adjusted compensation, by the National Headquarters of the American Legion. W. Storms is Adjutant of the Hankow (Chinese) Post No. 5, of the American Legion.

Hankow, August 2, 1924. P. S. J.

News from South China

Cantonese students abroad may be glad to note that the Canton government has finally set aside certain public revenue solely for their interest. The government has decided to raise the *likins* at the Lappa and Kowloon Customs Districts by 20 per cent, which will produce about $5,000 monthly for remittance to the government students in foreign countries, in addition to $2,000 monthly from the Salt Revenue Bureau and $500 monthly from the butchery tax proceeds of the Provincial Administration.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as chairman of the Kuomintang Political Party, addressed a conference of farmers from the vicinity of Canton, July 28, under the auspices of the farmers' division of the party. It is the intention of the Kuomintang to enlist the support of the farmers, organizing them into co-operative leagues for economic and political purposes. To guide and influence the farmers, properly a leaders' class is now in training and young men will be taught and prepared to become missionaries of communal thought to the farmers of Kwangtung.

Chinese compositors and printers in Canton are asking for higher wages and better living and boarding conditions. For an ordinary compositor, they are asking for a minimum of $12 a month with board costing at least $8 monthly for each person and living quarters approved of by the Municipal Department of Public Health. The minimum wage for a chief compositor of a group of eight men or more must be not less than $30 a month, in addition to lodging and board. There is also a schedule for different grades of printers.

The several cabarets conducted by Russians along the Tai Ping or Pacific Avenue in Canton have received warnings from the City Police that they will be closed, unless the conduct of the women there with the sailors of foreign warships, who form the chief patrons, improves. The number of Russian women in Canton has increased, following the arrival of many Reds in Canton.

General P. A. Pavlov, formerly of the Red Army but recently in the service of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was drowned at Sheklung, east of Canton, July 19. He was accorded full military honor at his funeral in Canton on July 23, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his many chiefs of departments attending.

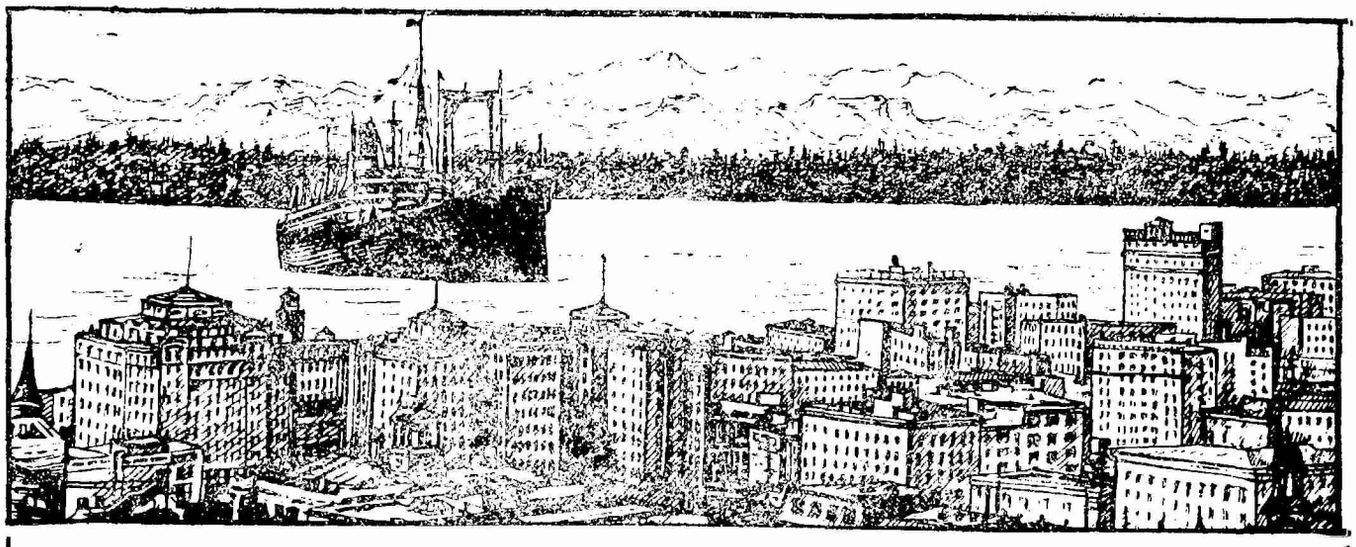
One of the many foreign advisers to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Norman, an American, departed for the United States the latter part of July. He expects to return to Canton in a few months.

Ho Lei-som, for many years associate general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong and lately manager of the Hotel Asia, the largest modern hotel in Canton, died July 22, after many months of bad health.

For some reason the Cantonese bachelors appear to be hesitating about getting married these days. The Canton Door of Hope, a department for the relief of women in the Canton Police Headquarters, now has many girls from 17 years old up awaiting young men to call, but the matrons have not been busy in showing gentlemen callers to their charges.

The reason for so many girls wanting to marry may be the recent police order prohibiting further employment of girls as waitresses in tea houses and restaurants in Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenaries in the Yenping and Hoiping districts in Southern Kwangtung have succeeded in repulsing those of General Chen Chiung-ming, a rival of Dr. Sun for power in Canton. Dr. Sun's followers have denied that they have lost Namyung to the Northern troops from Kiangsi but stated that they have gained advantage over Chen's men in Loting and Wenfau. In Eastern Kwangtung some Hunanese under Dr. Sun have gone over to General Chen, and Dr. Sun now has orders out for the arrest of General Wang Teh-ching, a division commander who delivered nearly 6,000 of his men over to the enemy.



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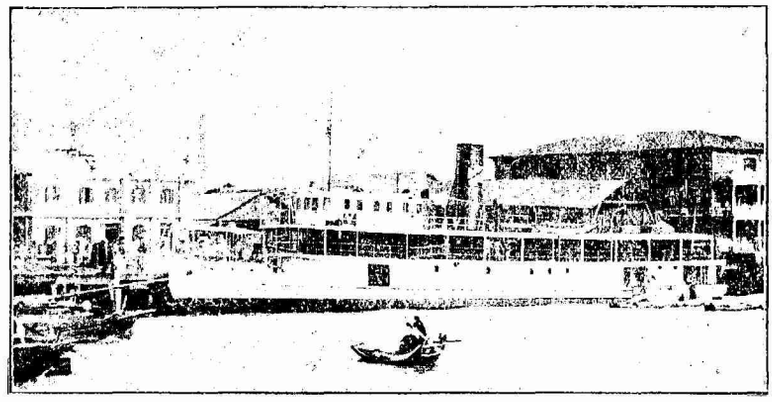

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In anticipation of further military operations in Shiukwan, the northern terminal of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, the merchants there have advised their exporters in Canton to suspend shipments until further notice.

Notwithstanding the protest of the attorney-general of Kwangtung who believes that the liquidation proceedings of the Canton branch of the Chinese Merchants Bank of Hongkong should come within the jurisdiction of the Canton District Court, the mayor of Canton is assuming jurisdiction of the case and has appointed the municipal chief of police and the city treasurer as receivers for the bank. The known assets of the bank so far appear to be only $550,000, of which only a little over $300,000 is good, while the liabilities will probably prove to run as high as $1,600,000. The special manager of the bank in Hongkong, appointed since its failure more than a month ago, has written to the Canton authorities that what will transpire in the winding up proceedings of the company in Hongkong will also affect its branches and is suggesting that actions in Canton be dropped.

The attempt of the wholesale merchants in Canton to get the repeal of the special war tax of 2 1/2 per cent on sugar has failed, and they have now to contribute at least $200,000 a year to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's general headquarters for the privilege of conducting this trade. Among the new war tax items lately ordered is a half-cent stamp duty on every package of 12 boxes of matches.

The Kwangtung Commissioner of Finance is now asking payment of taxes for the next three years. Those paying taxes for 1925 may have the privilege of 15 per cent discount from the regular rates, besides a chance to offer subsidiary local coins, which are 25 per cent lower than the national currency or silver dollar. All who pay their taxes for 1927 will be given a rebate of 35 per cent, besides the privilege of tendering subsidiary coins.

The rates of all taxes in Kwangtung have been raised 20 to 50 per cent by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Persons from August 1 may offer the once repudiated Bank of Kwangtung notes for this surtax. The Canton government has just opened an office to re-validate all the once repudiated notes in accordance with a scheme to further the issue of paper money.

For reasons known only among those in power, the Canton government is outlawing all old coins. Only the coins bearing the date of the 13th Year of the Republic made in Canton are legal tender at the government office these days. The merchants, however, prefer the old to the new coins which, some have stated, are by no means higher in standard.

The general strike of the Chinese employes in Shameen, the foreign concession in Canton, against the alleged discriminatory regulations affecting the Chinese there, was still in progress up to the end of July. It began July 16. The British and the French municipal authorities in Shameen are willing to repeal the part of the regulation to which the Chinese objected and also re-instate all employes upon the end of the strike except the *lu-kangs* or Chinese constables. The Chinese strikers will not return to work unless all the Chinese employes, including the *lu-kangs* are re-instated.

The health returns in Hongkong for the latter part of July record several cases of typhoid.

The flood in Canton Delta has subsided. The damage done, as far as could be ascertained, included the breaking of 132 dykes in 15 districts and the washing away of 49,000 *mows* of rice crops, besides destruction to houses and loss of lives in some places where the water was as high as 25 feet above the usual water level. The Kwangtung Merchants' Volunteer Corps undertook all relief work for the sufferers in the absence of the government and the charitable associations, which institutions are now much impoverished by war expenses and forced loans to militarists.

The 16th day of the Shameen Chinese strike, at the end of July, saw very little change in the situation, while everybody was confident that the mediation now in progress behind the public might bring forth satisfactory results any time.

Chinese depositors with the Shameen foreign banks were unable to withdraw their funds in many cases due to the absence of clerical staffs familar with the details and identity usually involved. Moreover, the passes issued by the committee in charge of the strike for permission to enter Shameen did not always hold good with the British marines and Indian watchmen keeping Chinese from the gates of the concession.

The clerical staffs of the Shameen firms have their own organization, aside from being a part of the committee now in charge of the strike. The leaders of the clerical staffs have advised against resuming work with the firms and even

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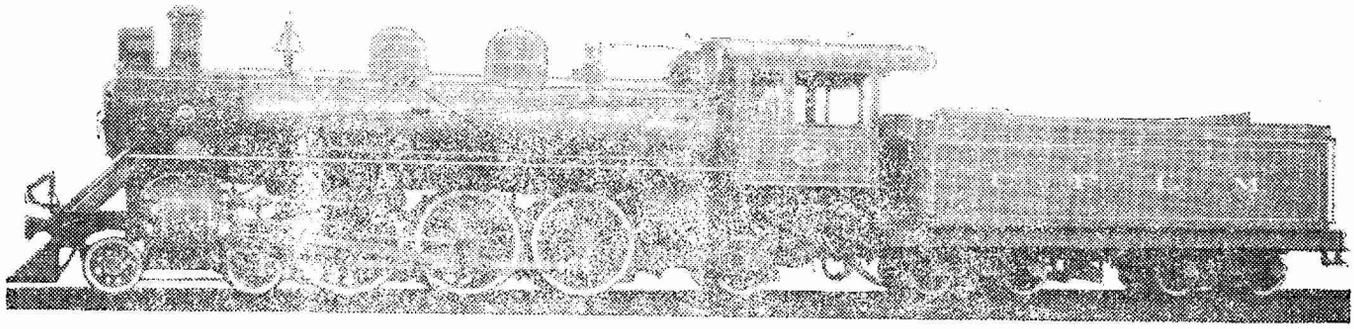

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have been temporarily removed into the Chinese city so as not to weaken the union of the strikers.

On the 30th of July the committee in charge of the strike publicly assured the Chinese constables of the Shameen municipal service that their interests would be defended to the last. While it was true that the principal obstacle to the early settlement of the strike was the question of their reinstatement, the committee would not rescind its original demands by any means to bargain for an early return of the rest of the strikers to their work in the concession.

The Canton Federation of Labor has opened a general subscription list for funds to support the Shameen strikers.

In the last few days no less than 20 black-mailing letters have come to the attention of the Canton Police, the letters asking mostly for $2,000 to $4,000, being signed by members of the 19th Party, and addressed to both shops and individuals. The Police have reason to believe that the many cases of raiding small gambling houses in Canton recently had something to do with members of the 19th Party.

The Chinese authorities in Chinshan, near Macao, have protested against the Portuguese in Macao acting officially in their territory without first asking for the necessary permission. It appears that the body of a baby from Macao was recently buried outside the gate within Chinese jurisdiction and that a police investigation subsequently necessitated an exhumation. The Portuguese did make some reference to the case during a recent visit of a Chinese official to Macao, it is reported; but it appears, since the protest, that nothing had come officially to the attention of the Chinese government before the Portuguese action.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Canton, through one of its secretaries, Mr. Tracey Jones, will make a social survey of the city. To assist the work, the Canton Municipality will make an appropriation of $4,800.

The Flood Relief Committee in Canton has received from the Chinese postal staff of the Hongkong Post Office a large supply of food and other articles for the benefit of the sufferers in the affected districts in Canton Delta. Among the supplies forwarded were 149 bags rice and several bags of biscuits and other things.

The Kwangtung University in Canton, newly organized from the amalgamation of the formerly High Normal, Law, and Agricultrual Schools of the government, will be ready for its first session next September. Prospective students have up to August 5 to apply for the entrance examinations. The courses to be offered will be arts and science, law, agrigulture, and engineering. The course in engineering is a new one.

The Kwangtung University is the latest addition to the several institutions of college grade in Canton. The Canton Christian College, providing courses in agriculture and arts and science, has been granting baccalaureate degrees for the last six or seven years. The Canton Union Theological College, the Hackett Medical College for Women, and the Kwangtung Kung Yee Medical College are other institutions of university grade recognized in Canton.

Mr. Chau Lu, M. P., formerly Salt Commissioner a leader of the Kuomintang Political Party, is the president of the new Kwangtung University by appoinment of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The university will be independent of the provincial administration of Kwangtung, while supported by the province. Through Mr. Chau, the university has received special appropriations from the sandfield tax proceeds for the sole support of the university, in addition to receipts from the *likins* or transit taxes collected at the Kowloon and Lappa Stations of the Chinese Customs. Mr. Chau is being advised in his new work by a special committee of returned students who have been in American, European, and Japanese universities.

H. W.

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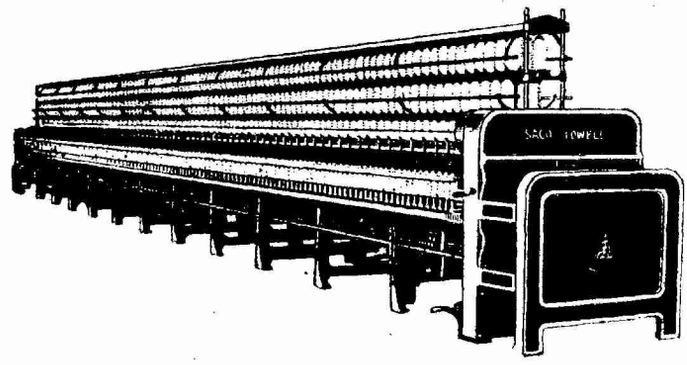

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Secret Soviet-Japanese Pact Rumored

Rumors emanating from Paris and London are to the effect that the Japanese are negotiating a secret agreement with the Soviet whereby Japan will exchange heavy artillery and surplus warships for all oil rights in Saghalien. Japan immediately denied the rumor but failed to lull suspicion that the rumor was entirely unfounded. Japanese Minister to Peking Yoshizawa has returned to Peking from his trip to Japan and Saghalien, and opened negotiations with Soviet Envoy Karakhan on August 4. The latter presented his credentials to President Tsao Kun of China on July 31 and immediately entered into direct communication with the Peking diplomatic corps with regard to the handing over to the Soviet of the old Russian legation.

Heavy rains have continued in North and Central China and flood damage has been augmented during the past few days. Organization for flood and famine relief proceeds slowly, and the surtax on communications proposed by the Ministry of Communications for raising relief funds has not yet received approval. The walk-out of Chinese at Shameen increases in seriousness, the agitation having spread to foreign firms in Canton with a threatened British boycott. All efforts towards settlement of the Shameen trouble have failed, due to the insistance of the Chinese strikers that the Chinese police be reinstated which the Shameen foreign authorities absolutely refuse to do.

Rumored Soviet-Japanese Pact

The *China Press* last week dealt editorially with the rumors of a secret agreement between Japan and the Soviet, as follows:

"Someone once defined a diplomat as a man sent abroad to lie for the good of his country. Be that as it may, it is futile to shut our eyes to the fact that diplomacy of a certain order and espoused by certain countries, especially during the period immediately preceding the war, has been responsible for not a little mischief and much misery, as witness the machinations of Balkan princelings, who, utilized by the Russian Tsarist regime as mere pawns in their grand political game, embroiled the whole world in a cosmic upheaval from the effects of which humanity has not yet recovered. It is doubtful whether the Balkans will ever again have a chance of setting Europe by the ears in view of the vigilance maintained over that region of the Continent by the Powers, but so far as the Far East is concerned, it is not easy to say whether or not, in the near or distant future, this part of the world will be converted into a theater where an international drama, perhaps greater than the 1914 episode and its aftermath, may be enacted.

"In our editorial columns last Sunday, we had occasion to make reference to the sensational cable which the staff correspondent in Paris of the New York *World* dispatched to that journal under date of June 17. The correspondent in question then made the statement that a secret treaty of far-reaching character had been, or was about to be, signed by Russia and Japan. The *World* correspondent claimed to have derived his information from a diplomatic source. According to him, M. M. Karakhan and Joffe, of the Russian Foreign Office, negotiated this treaty as they did the one recently made with China. At the time, we were not inclined to give serious consideration to the report in view of the facile manner in which sensational rumors are apt to gather strength, especially in the realm of international affairs. Now, however, the Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* comes forward with the statement that well-informed circles believe that a secret Russo-Japanese treaty of the highest importance is on the point of signature, even if not already signed. It is asserted that Japan will furnish heavy artillery and hand over her surplus warships to Russia, while Russia will cede all oil rights in Northern Saghalien. It is further asserted that it was chiefly owing to Japanese influence that the Russo-Chinese Agreements have recently been signed—a statement that exactly corresponds with the suggestion of the Paris correspondent of the New York *World* when he transmitted his significant message of June 17.

"Now what does it all mean? For what purpose does Soviet Russia want Japan's heavy artillery and her surplus warships? The Soviet government does not appear to be in imminent danger of attack by any foe, and it is not easy to understand, assuming that the report is grounded in fact, why Russia should be thinking of arming herself at the very moment when talk of disarmament is general in Europe and the United States. And what of Japan? It is scarcely likely that the Tokio government, always endowed with a degree of political perspicuity not possessed by the diplomats of other countries, would suffer itself to be caught napping by the Peking government in the sense of the latter forestalling Tokio by the conclusion of an agreement with Soviet Russia. There is, therefore, nothing inherently improbable in the suggestion that the Japanese government was cognizant all along of what was going on between China and Soviet Russia and perhaps was even instrumental in hastening the completion of the Russo-Chinese negotiations. Information reaching Paris circles in the latter part of June indicated that in the negotiations between Moscow and Tokio, Japan was playing to obtain control of oil and coal in Asiatic Russia against cancellation of Russia's debt to her and *de jure* recognition. No military agreement was then being discussed, it was said, but according to Russian sources, Japan wished to commit the Soviets to a fixed policy in case Japan got into a war. The Japanese Foreign Office and M. Karakhan, chief Soviet negotiator, had exchanged Notes, which give some conception of the scope of the negotiations. Tokio's demands were said to be contained in six paragraphs, which the Russians were reported to have answered in turn:

"Demand No. 1—In case the northern part of the island of Sakhalin cannot be sold to Japan, Russia should give the Japanese government or a Japanese enterprise a long-term right of exploitation of coal mines, oil fields and forests in this region.

"Answer—Russia cannot sell the northern part of the island of Sakhalin to Japan, but can give concessions for coal, oil and forests in this zone.

"Demand No. 2—Japan should receive long term concessions for the exploitation of mineral and forest riches at eight different points exclusive of Sakhalin and the Gulf Decastre. These concessions should be accorded to the Japanese government or to a Japanese enterprise.

"Answer—Russia has no objection to according concessions for minerals and forests outside Sakhalin. However, Russia reserves the right to indicate these regions.

"Demand No. 3—Russia should recognize responsibility for the incident of Nikolaievsk, and she should undertake to express her regret in concrete form.

"Answer—Since the incident of Nikolaievsk occurred on Russian territory, Russia expresses her regrets, but reserves the right to decide herself on the form in which she shall give satisfaction to Japan.

"Demands Nos. 4 and 5—Russia should give Japan the rights and privileges heretofore asked on condition that Japan does not demand a money indemnity for the Nikolaievsk incident.

"Answer—Russia is satisfied with the magnanimity of Japan in not asking compensation for the Nikolaievsk incident, nor for the former Russian debts of 200,000,000 yen. Russia may give Japan special privileges, but in general she maintains her rights of equality treatment.

"Demand No. 6—Japan should receive most favored-nation rights if she does not ask payment of the former Russian debts. But if Russia agrees to pay her former debts to other governments, Japan reserves the right to demand similar treatment.

"Answer—Russia would agree to accord to Japan most-favored-nation rights.

"The relations between America and Japan were treated in the recent fifth congress of the Third International when one of the political reports made to the congress said:

"After the great earthquake Japan was weakened. America takes advantage of this weakness to pass the new immigration law. On the other hand, the revolutionary element in Japan is gaining ground. We have excellent reports from Korea, where the revolutionary elements are preparing for an explosion against Japanese imperialism. In China the weakness of Japan has brought a movement to rid China of Japanese domination. The Japanese government has need of aid of the Soviets in view of her strained relations with America, and she began conversations with us.

"We should use the occasion to lay down all our conditions. We are willing to help Japan fight American imperialism, but only if we are thereby enabled to make great steps in Japan for communism. It is difficult for us to sign an agreement with Japanese imperialism unless by that means we can crush American imperialism. Japan's relations with the Soviets and China will determine her ability to fight America, for Japan could not fight both sides at the same time.

"We cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of the foregoing statements, but the persistent reports of the conclusion of a secret treaty between Soviet Russia and Japan would seem to call for an official pronouncement from Tokio. The signature of an Agreement by the Soviet with a puppet government in Peking has its dangers, in all conscience, but if to this menace is added the peril of a secret treaty between the Soviet and Tokio, we dread to contemplate the sinister possibilities of such a situation."

Yoshizawa Back in Peking

Minister Yoshizawa returned to Peking on August 3 from his trip to Tokio where he interviewed Premier Kato and other government leaders regarding terms for recognizing the Soviet government. He also made a trip to Saghalien to get first-hand information regarding oil concessions there, which seem to be the chief stumbling block to an agreement between the two countries. The Japanese press was much aggravated by propaganda recently issued by Soviet Envoy Karakhan to the effect that Japan seeks exclusive oil rights in Saghalien. The press was of the opinion that the success of further negotiations was greatly prejudiced by Karakhan's attitude; and Minister Yoshizawa in an interview on his return to Peking was likewise pessimistic.

Japanese Ambassador to Washington Hanihara reached Tokio on August 3. He stated that he had not been recalled, but had returned to discuss the exclusion with his government. Hanihara expressed hope that the coming elections in the United States might change the present status of Japanese exclusion, and that the question would be taken up after the presidential inauguration next March.

Since the American, French and British aviators passed through Japan, the country has become enthusiastic over flying. An annual aviation festival to be held on December 14-15 has been announced, and to government appropriations for aero development have been added many private subscriptions, some running as high as 100,000 yen.

China Receives First Ambassador

L. M. Karakhan presented his credentials as Soviet Ambassador to China to President Tsao Kun on the morning of July 31. All the Cabinet ministers were present, which was slightly more elaborate than has been customary on the reception of a Minister. The ceremony also included the playing of the Soviet and Chinese national anthems.

Ambassador Karakhan immediately dispatched a note to the foreign diplomatic corps in Peking, requesting the turning over of the former Russian legation. He made the statement that the Soviet had not renounced the Protocol of 1901 signed by the Tsarist government, and by which the Powers hold and administrate the Legation Quarter; and it is believed that due to this fact, little further difficulty will arise over his installation as a member of the Diplomatic Corps.

Continued Rains Increase Famine Dangers

Continued rains in Central and Northern China have wrought further destruction and greatly increased the dangers of severe suffering from famines. The Yangtze river at Hankow has risen to 48 feet, submerging the greater part of the Chinese city. On August 3, after nearly 3 inches of rainfall the dike on the Hsi-ho broke at Yangliuchin, a few miles above Tientsin, flooding the whole area between the Grand Canal and the river. It is estimated that continued rains will fill in the depression in this area in three or four days, and that then there is danger of the dikes on the Grand Canal bursting, which will flood the entire area between the canal and the sea. The International Famine Relief Committee is doing its best to administer relief, but the proposed surtax on transportation and posts has been held up pending the settlement of customs and navigation surcharges.

Dr. W. W. Yen, proposed by President Tsao Kun to Parliament for the premiership, evidently despairing of receiving Parliament's approval, has requested that his nomination be withdrawn. Parliament has met a couple of times to consider the appointment, but certain elements in Parliament have obstructed its consideration by bringing impeachment charges against Acting Premier Koo and the meetings have ended in rumpuses.

Recently Marshal Wu Pei-fu announced that he would use a considerable number of his troops for the construction of a road from Loyang to Chengtu, a distance of 600 miles. He has received praise from many sources for his intentions, and all hope that he will carry them out.

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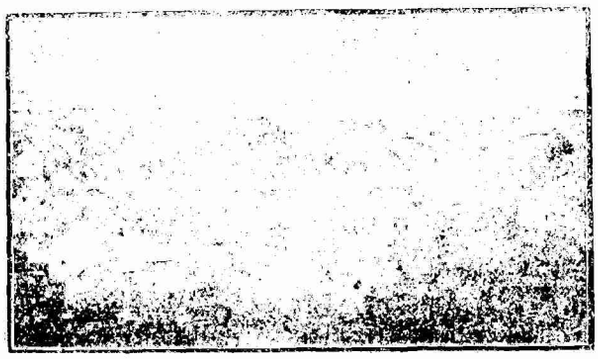

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Recruiting Cantonese in Shanghai

Twenty-one Chinese were arrested in Shanghai on August 2 and 3, following the murder of a policeman in the French concession; and one of the arrested confessed that he was a former general in the Southern forces and had been sent to Shanghai by Sun Yat-sen to secure and arm recruits. This followed closely on the publication of a Kuomintang manifesto in which Sun Yat-sen urged his followers to respect foreigners and their rights and not to engage in anti-foreign agitation. Shanghai members of the Kuomintang recently decided that the Shanghai Council was considering regulations which would be prejudicial to the Kuomintang. They suggested rescinding the Kuomintang orders prohibiting anti-foreignism, and Dr. Sun's manifesto was penned in opposition to their proposal.

The Shameen strike is reported to be extending to Canton. Coolies employed by certain British firms in Canton have gone on strike. On July 29, stevedores serving British steamers went on strike, and it is reported that the strike leaders are urging Chinese crews to leave British vessels. The chief difficulty towards ending the strike is the obstacle of the reinstatement of the Chinese policemen of Shameen. The foreigners of Shameen are united in opposing their reinstatement, and the strikers will agree to no settlement unless the police are reinstated. Gunboats, particularly British, are assembling at Shameen, so there is little apprehension of open conflict.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 29. French at Allied Conference propose arbitration by board of three, one an American, when Reparations Commission fails to agree on German default questions.——Announcement made in British House of Commons that conference of dominions has been called for October.——Brazilian revolutionists routed from Sao Paulo.

July 30. Claim made in British House of Commons that U.S. navy plan to increase elevation of guns on battleships is breach of spirit of Washington Conference.——German Reparations Commission to attend Allied Conference in London.——Persian government accepts all conditions imposed by United States as retribution for murder of American consul at Teheran.——Japan plans annual aviation festival every December 14-15.——Russo-German dispute is settled.——Mexico recognizes Soviet.

July 31. Soviet Amabassador presents credentials to President of China.——Luxuries tariff goes into effect in Japan.——Paris rumor asserts important Soviet-Japanese pact is to be signed whereby Japan will receive oil concessions in Saghalien in exchange for munitions.——Disagreement over Free State-Ulster border may result in general elections in Britain.——Gompers, president of American Labor Federation, advises Labor not to support La Follette in presidential candidacy.

August 1. Agreement over Ruhr question reached by Allied Conference committee.——Japanese government and people indignant over recent propaganda issued by Soviet Emissary Karakhan.——Japan denies secret agreement with Soviet as rumored in Paris.——British labor government still hopeful of settlement of Irish boundary question.

August 2. The Inter-Allied Conference in London have reached agreement on all points concerning German reparations and financial rehabilitation.

August 3. American Federation of Labor overrides Gompers' advice and will support La Follette in presidential elections.——Japanese Ambassador to Washington arrives in Tokio for conference with his government.——German delegates invited to London Conference.

August 4. Mrs. Evans, center of Anglo-Mexican trouble, shot dead and robbed on her estate in Mexico.——Russo-Japanese negotiations resumed at Peking.——British Premier announces three agreements are proposed by Allied Conference: One between Germany and Reparations Commission, another between Germany and Allies, and a third between the Allies.

August 5. After 20 hours' session, Soviet envoys refuse to agree to amendments in Anglo-Russ treaty, and negotiations are terminated.

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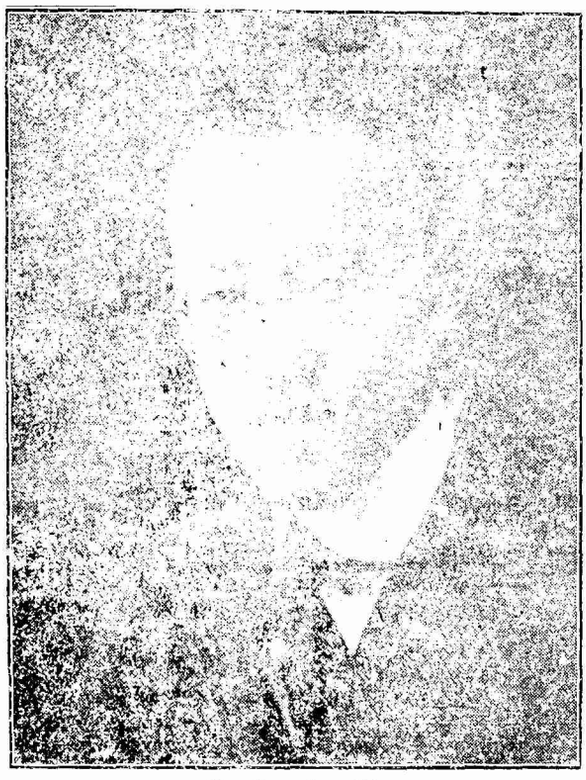


Dr. Sze-chen Liao
廖世承

Dr. Sze-chen Liao, Professor of Educational Psychology, National Southeastern University, and Director of the University Middle School, was born in Kating, Kiangsu province, on June 14, 1893.

After his graduation from Nanyang College Middle School, he entered Tsing Hua College at Peking. He was sent abroad by the latter institution in 1915. Then he joined Brown University as a sophomore where he received his Ph. B. and M. A. degrees. In the meantime he went to New York and studied at Teachers College, Columbia University, for three summer sessions consecutively. In 1918 he was elected to Sigma Xi and was awarded the James Manning Scholarship for "distinguished excellence in college studies."

In 1919 he came back to China, working at his thesis, while he was teaching in the Higher Normal School at Nanking. In 1920 he received his Ph. D. degree from Brown University. Since then he has spent most of his time in doing experimental work in secondary education.

The books he has written are as follows: Principles of Secondary Education 中學教育 (Commercial Press), Educational Psychology 教育心理 (Tsung Hua Book Co.), Middle School Education in China, Bulletins on Chinese Education, 1923 (Commercial Press), and Group Intelligence Tests (Commercial Press). Besides, he has translated Colvin and Bagley's Human Behavior 教育心理學大意 (Tsung Hua Book Co.). He is editor of *Secondary Education* magazine, and Chairman of the Secondary Education Committee organized by the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education.

Mr. Lu Chih-i was born at Szu-mao Hsien, Yunnan province, in 1880. When a youth he was given a thorough education in Chinese. In 1896 he became a *Licentiate* or B. A. In the summer of 1904 he went to Japan where he first studied at the Hung Wen Academy taking the normal course and then he joined Waseda University studying Political Economy. It was about that time the Revolutionary Society *Tung Ming Hui* was organized and Mr. Lu joined it when he was in Japan where the headquarters of this secret society were situated. Upon his return to China, he was made Chief of the Yunnan branch of the *Tung Ming Hui*. At the same time he was editor of the magazine *Yunnan*, and the *Yunnan Daily*, both of which were advocating drastic reform in China.

In the winter of 1908 Mr. Lu went to the western part of Yunnan via Burma on an attempt to start the revolution. Finally the plot failed and many of his collegues were arrested and decapitated. He fled to Rangoon where he became editor-in-chief of the *Kuang Hua Daily* and *Progress*.

In the winter of 1910 Mr. Lu made another attempt in western Yunnan but it was frustrated by the occupation of the Pima district by British troops. In the spring of 1911 he participated in the uprising in Canton. Upon the failure of the movement, he went to Shanghai and became an editor of the *Ming Lieh Pao*.

Mr. Lu Chih-i
呂志伊字天民

October 10, 1911, the First Revolution broke out at Wuchang, near Hankow. Yunnan was not slow to respond and Mr. Lu became Secretary and Councillor of the Tutu, Military Governor, of Yunnan. In the following months a Provisional Government took form at Nanking. All the provinces that had declared independence sent its representatives to Nanking to participate in the organization of the government. Mr. Lu was the representative from Yunnan.

On January 1, 1912, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was inaugurated as the Provisional President of the Republic at Nanking. Mr. Lu was appointed Vice-Minister of Justice. He resigned from this post in March 1912 when the Provisional Government was removed to Peking and Yuan Shih-kai succeeded Sun Yat-sen as Provisional President. Then Mr. Lu became chief of the Shanghai branch of the China *Tung Ming Hui* and also chief editor of the *Ming Kuo Hsin Wen*. In the autumn of 1912 he went to the South Sea Islands to establish branches of the *Tung Ming Hui*.

In the Spring of 1913 Mr. Lu was elected by the Provincial Assembly of Yunnan to be a Senator of the First National Assembly. This Parliament was inaugurated in April 1913 and subsequently he was elected a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee. In June 1916, after the death of Yuan, Parliament was reconvoked and Mr. Lu became a Senator again. After the second dissolution of the Parliament in June 1917 by President Li Yuan-hung, yielding to the demands of the militarists, Mr. Lu went to Canton to join the constitutional government. In August 1917 these members of the Parliament assembled at Canton and convoked the Extraordinary Parliament.

In 1918 Mr. Lu was concurrently a Councillor of the Military Government. In the winter of 1920 he became concurrently Vice-Minister of Justice of the Military Government. In the summer of 1921 Dr. Sun Yat-sen was elected by the Extraordinary Parliament the President of China, Mr. Lu was appointed Vice Minister of Justice and at the same time acting as Minister.

In the autumn of 1922 the First Parliament was reconvoked at Peking by President Li Yuan-hung, and Mr. Lu found himself in the Senate again. He left Peking, however when President Li was ousted. He has joined the Southern leaders again and he is now travelling between Canton and Shanghai.

Gen. Wu Chin-piao
吳金彪

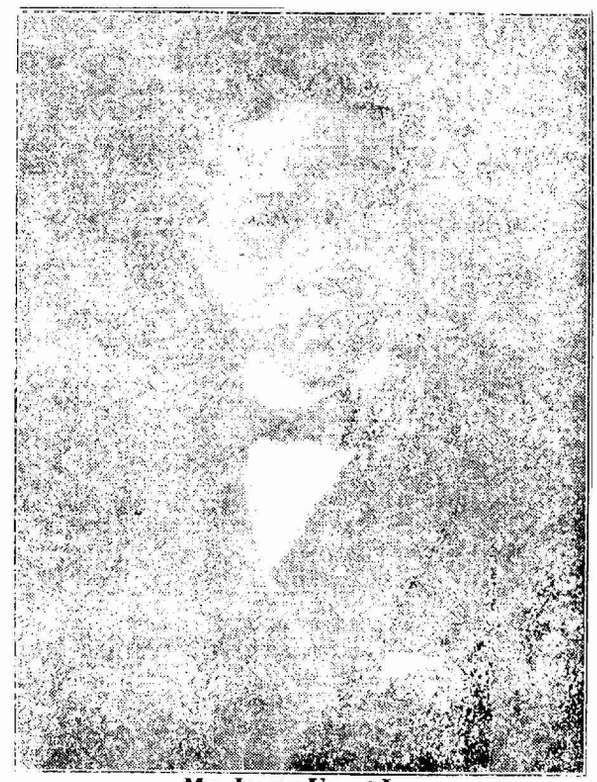
General Wu Chin-piao, is known as a Christian general throughout China. He is a native of Wusih, Kiangsu, but was reared in Tientsin. He is a graduate of the Peiyang Military Academy, being a member of the same class with the former President Feng Kuo-chang and the former Premier Tuan Chi-jui. He began his military career as Gwang-tai (管帶) in the year 1885, was made Tuan-chang (團長) the first year of the Republic, and in the same year he was promoted to be the leader (旅長) of the 12th Division. In 1914 he was appointed Commissioner of Defense at Kiukiang. In 1917 the Central government made him temporary acting military governor of Kiangsi when Governor Li Shun was transferred to Kiangsu. In the same year he was made Deputy Governor (幫辦) on the arrival of Governor Chen Kwan Yuan. He is now concurrently the Commissioner of Defense at Kiukiang and the Deputy-military Governor of Kiangsi. In 1922 he was made a member of "Chiangchunfu", the College of Marshals. So far as decorations are concerned, he has been awarded the Second Order of Wenfu, the Second Order of Paokuang Chiaho and the Second Order of Taoshu Paokuang Chiaho. His family are all Christian and they maintain a family pastor. He is also a liberal supporter of charitable institutions and Christian enterprises.

Mr. Juwan Usang Ly was born January 13, 1888 in Lysville, Nanhai district, Kwangtung province.

He was educated both at home and abroad, having been a scholar of Yu-hua Shu Yuan, a student at the New Youth school, Kwengchow Fu High School, and the Liang-Kweng Academy for the preparation of students to study abroad. He was the recipient of a partial Ching-hua scholarship and a Kwengtung Provincial scholarship. He attended the College of the City of New York and graduated with the degree of B. C. S. from the University of New York. He attended Columbia University, Haverford College, University of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Agricultural College and George Washington University.

After finishing his education he acted as Chinese Government Research Fellow at the Library of Congress, and later as assistant at the Dupont National Bank, Washington, D. C. From 1919 to 1922 he served as manager of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., at Hongkong. During 1922 he acted as chief of division on commerce and industry of the Kwangtung Provincial Economic Research Bureau. He was also acting manager of the Chinese Merchants Bank, Ltd., Canton, in 1922-1923

Mr. Ly is author of the following books: Dr. Sun Yat-sen and China; The Question of the Hour; An Economic Interpretation of the Increase of Bandits in China. He has also from time to time contributed various short articles to newspapers under pen names. He served as director of the Y. M C. A. in Hongkong in 1921-1922



Mr. Juwan Usang Ly
黎照寰(曜生)

and is a life member of the Science Society (China). He was also appointed a member of the Canton Municipality in 1921.

Mr. Ly is now taking a trip around the world representing the Chinese Merchants Bank.

Mr. Chi-Chun Lin
陸其峻

Mr. Chi-Chun Lin was born in Shanghai, September 15, 1897. He attended Tsing Hua College, Peking, in 1911, and in 1913-16. He then went to America where he attended Iowa State College, 1916-17; Ohio State University 1917-19, from which he was graduated with honor, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Ceramic Engineering. He was the first Chinese student to study ceramics, realizing the importance of developing the ceramic industries in China.

While in America Mr. Lin acted as assistant ceramist of the Mosiac Tile Company, Zanesville, Ohio, 1919-20, and

research ceramic engineer of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. He is the author of several techincal papers on high fire porcelain and porcelain high tension insulators which were published in the *Journal* of the American Ceramic Society; he is an active member of the same society.

Mr. Lin after returning to China in the spring of 1921 investigated the pottery industries at Ishun and Kingtehcheng under the auspices of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai. He made personal visits to some ten different provinces in China, investigating clay mining, brick and tile manufacture, glass and enamel making and other ceramic industries.

Mr. Lin has acted as engineer of the Ta Hu Cement Company, Wusih. He was one of the founders and is now acting as engineer of the National Pottery Company, Shanghai, the first modern pottery using machinery and scientific methods in making all kinds of porcelain and pottery ware in China.

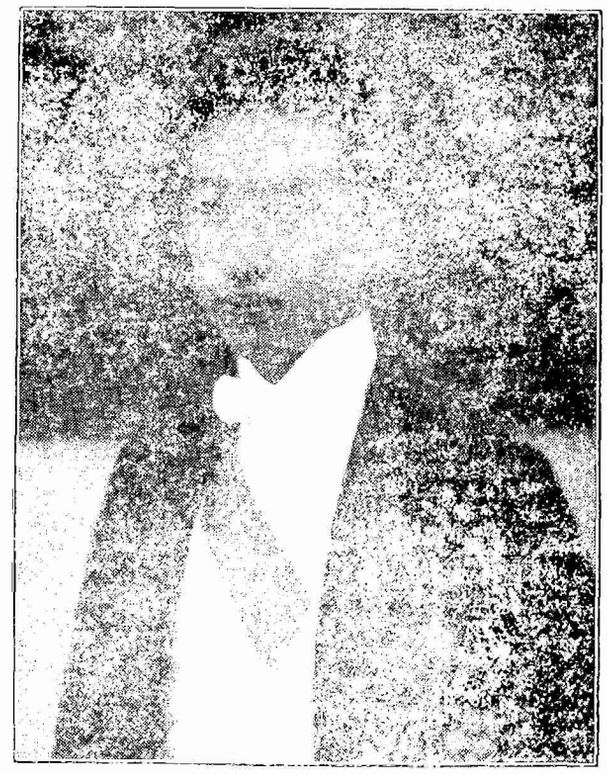
Mr. Lin is a member of the Sigma Xi honorary fraternity, the Chinese Society of Chemical Industries, Committee on Geological Survey, and the Provincial Bureau of Education and Industry, Kiangsu. His business address is National Pottery Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. His residence address is 43C Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Mr. Wong Kok Shan
(王閣臣)

Mr. Wong Kok Shan was born in the year 1872 in Kwangtung province and was educated first at home and then entered Queen's College in Hongkong. After graduation he was appointed a teacher in the Peiyang University of Tientsin in 1895. Later he gave up teaching work and became agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company at Tientsin in 1896.

In 1902 he was awarded the brevet rank of Taotai by the government. In 1903 he was appointed commissioner of the Canton-Hankow Railway and in 1905 was awarded the same position on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. In 1908 he became commercial manager of the Han-yeh-ping Iron and Coal Company and in 1918 was appointed commercial manager of the Yangtsze Engineering Works at Hankow.

At the present he is general manager of the Chung Hwa Steel Products Company, Ltd. of Shanghai.



En Yee Edward Sheng
承澤字君頤恩盛

Mr. En Yee Edward Sheng was born at Changchow, Kiangsu, in 1892. He was the fourth son of the late Sheng Kung Pao and one of the leading business men and philanthropists in China. He was educated at the Industrial High School, Peking, and later at the London University, England, and Columbia University, U. S. A.

His first industrial school training, supplemented by an investigation of industries in Japan in 1911, decided him to take up a business career. He is a director and the assistant manager of the Han Yeh Ping Iron & Coal Co., president of San Sin Cotton Manufacturing Co., the Commercial Bank of China, and the Foong Sheng Industrial & Commercial Development Corporation.

During the past few years, when China was visited with floods and famines, he was always among the foremost to contribute large sums to the relief of the poor, thereby saving thousands of lives. He is the recipient of many governmental honors, such as the Grand Order of Merit, 5th Class, the Pao Kuang Chia Ho, 1st Class, the Chia Ho, 1st Class and also the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class, etc.

Mr. Nieh Chung-hsi
(聶宗羲字榕卿)

Mr. Nieh Chung-hsi (Nieh Yung-ching) was born in the city of Luho, Anhwei province, in 1877, and was educated under the old Imperial literary system. Under the Manchu regime he served as a prefect in Kiangsu province and for a time was connected with the Bureau of Sea Defence at Shanghai. For the past eighteen years he has served as a magistrate of the Mixed Court of the French Concession at Shanghai. He has received decorations from both the Chinese and French governments.

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New Books and Publications

Russian Bear or Chinese Dragon

Red Russia or Yellow Dragon; By Marguerite H. Harrison. New York: George H. Doran Company.

The author who is already well known for her bitter experiences in Russia where she was previously imprisoned, made a journey to East Asia in 1922 with a view to study the movements and tendencies in Japan and their effect on the internal and external policies of that land, the extent of Soviet influence in Mongolia, the extent of Red propaganda among the yellow peoples, the conditions in Korea since the abortive revolution of 1919, the depth of the political chaos in China, and the significance of the Pan-Asiatic movement. With an adventurous spirit and a keen power of observation she was well fitted for the investigation of these subjects.

Soon after landing in Japan she found herself quite at home with the Japanese government officials and statesmen, cultural leaders and militarists. Her investigations are not superficial. She says that the Japanese have lost confidence in militarism as a medium of expansion. The defeat of Germany in the World War has shaken their faith in the ultimate success of militarism. For example, in the budget for 1923 there was a reduction of 35,000,000 yen in the army expenditures of Japan. Japan now has faith in economic imperialism, the immediate objective being the Asiatic mainland, and its medium the great bankers and industrialists. The Americans are the most dangerous competitors commercially and politically, in the eye of Japan. and the Washington pacts have not removed all possibilities of friction between the two countries. Nationalism is growing in Japan with a strong tendency to return to old ideals.

The author went to Alexandrovisk, Sakalin, and she gives a most intersting account of the place, men and scenery. She found the people better cared for by the Japanese than they ever were by the Russians. The Japanese have built roads, improved harbors, and founded schools and hospitals for the people.

The Japanese occupation of East Siberia, was very tyrannical. Though they had established hospitals and schools still a Russian could not die or be born without permission from the Japanese. The author does blame Soviet Russia for the massacre of the Japanese at Nicolaievsk. She holds Triapitison, an irresponsible partisan, and his concubine responsible for the massacre which the Japanese provoked.

She found the people of Korea lazy, gossipy and uselessly argumentative, and their patriotism shallow. If this is true how are we to account for the great sacrifices made by the young Koreans four years ago? Many of the leaders of the Independent movement told her that complete independence for Korea was out of the question as long as the great mass of the people were passive and densely ignorant. The Japanese have also modified their policy of repression, replacing a number of Japanese officials with Koreans, modifiying the espionage system and permitting much more freedom in political matters.

The author visited Chang Tsao Lin at Mukden and found a Manchu Macchiavelli in him.

She found the Russian mission in Peking directly interested in the Red propaganda in China and the Chinese posing as communists for the sake of Russian gold.

In Mongolia she saw the country completely under the Russian thumb and the Living Buddha a puppet. The Russians were busy taking away from Mongolia what they needed.

Once more she was in Russia. She found Russia far from being democratic and as imperialistic as ever. Only the coat of the Bear is red instead of brown but he is essentially the same. Unconscioulsy perhaps, and with a different idealogy, the Commisariat of Foreign Affairs is pursuing the course of the Imperial Foreign Office since the days of Alexander II. The author remarks, "The Communists will tell you that their activities are a part of the world Revolutionary movement but on the back of it is the Bear who has learned to walk like a Bolshevik."

The book contains a number of fine illustrations and is written in an easy, and charming style and is not at all dull.

H. P. Shastri

Shanghai, July30, 1924.

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Fluctuations during the past week have again been nervous and erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been upward and the net result of the week has been a moderate advance.

As to the future outlook, the course of the market will be dependent on weather conditions, especially during the critical months of August and September, so that it would be useless to express any decided opinion, The trade's attention from now on to picking time will be centered not only on weather conditions but also on possible damage from insects, bollweevil, etc. While the technical position of the market may offer opportunities for occasional scalping operations, the progress of the crops in American, Indian and the China Cotton Belts will continue to be the chief basis for important prices.

Extracts of Correspondence

Tungchow, 27th July.—The weather has continued clear and warm and the crop is generally clean. What is needed within the next few days is good heavy showers in order to improve general conditions.

Shanghai and Districts, 28th July.—In these sections the weather has been too hot and dry, and complaints are general of too much sunshine; it is of utmost importance that we have rain without further delay.

Chekiang Province, 27th July.—The weather throughout this province at present is entirely too hot and dry for the condition of the plant. What is essentially needed in the near future is good heavy showers in order to put new life in the plants.

Yangtsze Valley, 26th July.—Weather fine. Crop reports are favorable; the last rainfall was very beneficial to the crop.

Honan, Hupeh and Hunan Provinces, 25th July.—It is reported that about 400 Li of Cotton fields has been flooded. Crop accounts less favorable.

Shantung and Chili Provinces, 26th July.—On account of the continued heavy rains and rapid rise of the river around Paotingfu and Chekiachwang Districts the new crop is already damaged about 10%. Dry, hot weather is badly needed; otherwise the outlook will be serious.

Yarn.—As was to be expected we are pleased to chronicle the firm position of the yarn market during the past week. prices advanced from two to three taels during the interval and at the close, the tendency was firm. In all some 9,000 to 10,000 bales of various counts and chops of local product have been booked for export to Szechuen, Canton, Swatow, Newchwang, Wuhu, Fukien, Ningpo, Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangse and Northern Ports, and over 4,000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded, this being the first real demand in our market for some time past. In summing up the situation, therefore, we are still of the opinion that we may look for better markets in the future.

Liverpool, July 31. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	18.59	Pence
„ Oct	16.18	„
„ Jan	15.78	„

Market:—*Easier.*

New York, July 31, 1924.

New York Market:—

Oct	28.87	Cents
Dec	28.17	„
Jan	27.97	„
Mar	28.30	„
May	28.40	„
Spot	32.40	„

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, July 31, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	535	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/July	„	445	„ „
Fine Oomra, Dec/July	„	506	„ „

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot/Oct	Tls.	44.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	46.00
M-ginned, Spot	„	46.00
Taichong, Spot	„	48.00
Shensi, No. 1 New Crop	„	42.00
Ningpo, Spot	„	45.00

Market:—*Firm.*

Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the eighth.

VIII.

Turning to India, we find that in the past few years, it has been an effective supporter of the silver market. But whether its support in the future will be as effective or not remains to be seen. It is to be remembered that the greater part of its purchases in the past has been made on government account in order to strengthen the silver reserve against rupee notes in circulation. In December 1918, the silver reserved was Rps. 321,000,000 against notes in circulation of Rps. 1,471,000,000, or about 20% only. This year the reserve is nearly 50%, the figures for May 1923 being Rps. 832,500,000 against notes in circulation Rps. 1,709,000. This reserve is considered sufficient for the present circulation. It is therefore likely that the government will be out of the market for a considerable period of time, and whatever active support India can afford to silver can only come from the bazaars. As to India's export trade, there will not be great expansion until economic conditions in Europe materially improve. Without a booming export trade the demand of silver from India can only be normal at best.

As to the supply of silver, there is opinion current that, with the recent drop in price, many mines will probably be forced to close down, thus reducing the annual production, and consequently the visible supply of the metal. However, in the absence of complete and reliable statistics of the marginal cost of production of the various mines in the world, it is hard to say just to what extent production will be curtailed. American silver producers, formerly enjoying the privilege of $1.00 per ounce under the Pittman Act, seemingly should be affected the most. But as 65% of American silver comes from copper, lead and zinc mines, the effect of a price-drop may be comparatively small on the annual production of America. It is also said that the possible cessation of sales from the European continent and from Great Britain (which amounted to 65,000,000 ounces up to the early part of 1923) may be a supporting factor for the silver market. However, the effect of this factor is fully off-set by the completion of purchases under the Pittman Act. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the production and the supply of silver will be steady in the near future; and whatever serious change in price occurs will largely depend on the influences of demand rather than the supply of the metal.

As far as the present situation stands, outside of the normal demand from India and China and from arts and industries, there seems to be no support forthcoming from other quarters. Even the demand from India may considerably decrease in the near future. Recently India has been acquiring gold heavily. If India should convert her currency to the actual gold standard, the price of silver would fall precipitously, as China alone will not be able to sustain the market. India and China, therefore, will determine the course of silver in the near future. A possible factor is that the continental countries in Europe, being unable to replenish their former gold reserves may adopt a silver standard when resuming specie payment on their paper currency, or buy silver to replace their subsidiary silver coins. However, that possibility seems too remote to be reckoned with at present.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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SHANGHAI

29-370

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 6, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London during the week has declined 3/16d. for spot and 1/4d. forward, to-day's quotations being 34 9/16d. and 34 5/8d respectively; the price in New York has advanced from 68 1/4c. to 68 3/8c. The official T/T rate on London has declined to 3/3 1/4d. The market continues quiet with slightly more export paper offering. The feature of the week has been the improvement in the New York/London rate from 440 1/4 to 446 1/4 which has had a depressing effect on sterling exchange, closing rates are 3/3 1/4d. August, 3/3 3/8d. Sept., 3/3 1/2d., Oct./Dec

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver	.....Tls. 45,082,000	an increase of Tls. 910,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....	$ 51,280 000	an increase of $ 150,000.
Silver Yen.		Yen. 800,000.

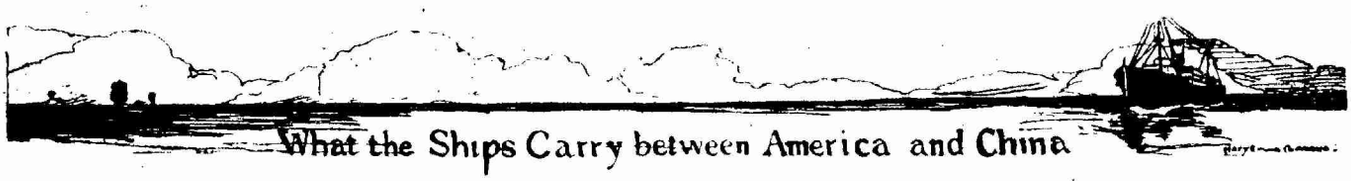
Estimated value Tls. 82,051,000 as against Tls. 51,174,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 31	Friday Aug 1.	Saturday Aug 2.	Monday Aug 4.	Tuesday Aug 5.	Wed. Aug 6.
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.308	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4		3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16		3/3 5/8	3/3 5/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4		3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
T/T India	227.865	225	225	225		223	223 1/2
T/T France	1,395.000	1450	1430	1410		1360	1335
T/T N. Y.	71.49	72	72 1/2	72 1/2		72 3/4	73
T/T Hong	73.255	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4		73 1/4	73 1/4
T/T Japan	58.221	57	57	57		57	56 3/4
T/T Batavia	193.933	194 3/4	194 3/4	194 3/4		194	194
T/T S'raits	71 481	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4		71 1/2	71 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L Cred. D/A	3, 4.558	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4		3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2
4m/s ., D/P	—	3/5	3/5	3/5		3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4
6m/s ,. D/A	3/+ 933	3/5 3/8	3/5 3/8	3/5 3/8		3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1 465 000	1520	1500	1480		1430	1405
4m/s N. Y. Lc	73 994	75	75	75		75 1/4	75 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2		75 3/4	76

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug 4	Aug 5.	Aug 6.
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 1/16	34 1/2	34 3/8	G. $.68 3/4	34 3/4	34 15/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 68	G. $. 67 3/4	G. $. 68 1/4		G. $. 68 1/2	G. $. 68 5/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls 10 (Chaupping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 276 70	Tls. 276 30	Tls. 276 40		Tls. 276 80	Tls. 276 20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00		111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	70 7375	70.725	70.7375		70.80	70.8625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4 1/2%	5 1/2%	4%		6%	5 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 81. 73
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 446 1/4
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 15/32
,, ,, 4	3 7/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 5/8
,, ,, 6	4 1/8%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10 1/2



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S.S. Colorado, June 30, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	242
Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	366
,, Bolts and Nuts	,,	76
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	939
Wire Shorts	,,	666
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	4,078
Glue	,,	134
Grease	,,	363
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	240
Ink, Printing	,,	2
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	12
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	2
Leather, Kid	,,	2
Milk, Condensed	,,	92
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,909
,, Prepared	,,	9
,, Stalk	,,	259
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,770
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	27,038
Varnish	,,	360
Oilcloth	Pcs.	750
Skins, Sheep	,,	1,423
Typewriters	,,	22
Canned Meats	Doz.	136
Hats	,,	3
Cigarettes	Mille	20,060
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	26,209
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 50	Hk. Tls.	3,118

S. S. President Grant, July 4,

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	1
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	24
Oil, Wood	,,	9,120
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	1,640
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,132

To Archbald Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 30	Pls.	29.80

To Hun tingdon, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 55	Pls.	54.16

To Luzerne, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 25	Pls.	24.67

To Philadelphia.

Hair, Goat	Pls.	13
Hair, Nets	Hk. Tls.	260

To Baltimore

Bristles	Pls.	18
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	210
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	695

To Boston.

Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls.	84

To Buffalo:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 30	,,	29.57
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	19

To Chicago:

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	5
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	611
Hyson, Shanghai	,,	1
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,051

To New York

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.24
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports,	,,	30.37
Silk Pongees, other Ports	Pls.	0.75
Tea, Scented, Shanghai	,,	2
Bristles	,,	168
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	659
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	268
Feathers	,,	92
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	83
Hair, Human	,,	102
,, Yak Tails	,,	4
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	114
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	49
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	57,000
Skins, Dog	,,	5,000
,, Doe	,,	2,000
,, Fox	,,	857
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	29,000
,, Marmot	,,	696
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	33,347
Lace	,, ,,	152

S.S. Siberia Maru, July 2, from U.S.A.

Leather, Calf	Pls.	2
Leather, Patent	,,	9
Paper, Box-board	,,	2,032
Cigarettes	Mills.	10,000

S. S. West Jester, July 3, from U. S. A.

Iron, Unclassed, Old	Pls.	10,180
Steel, Bamboo	,,	275
Soda, Silicate of	,,	19
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls.	417
Oil, Lubricating	,,	92,238
,, Unclassed	,,	14,985

S. S. Empress of Asia, July 5

To San Francisco

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	33

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	30

To Baltimore:

Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	500

To Philadelphia:

Hair, Horse	Pls.	56

To Hamilton

Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	6

To Chicago ,,

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild other Ports, Bls. 70	,,	71.57
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	41
Tea, Green: Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	158
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	265
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	58
Hyson, other Ports	,,	50
Tea Dust, other Ports	,,	22
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	91
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	9

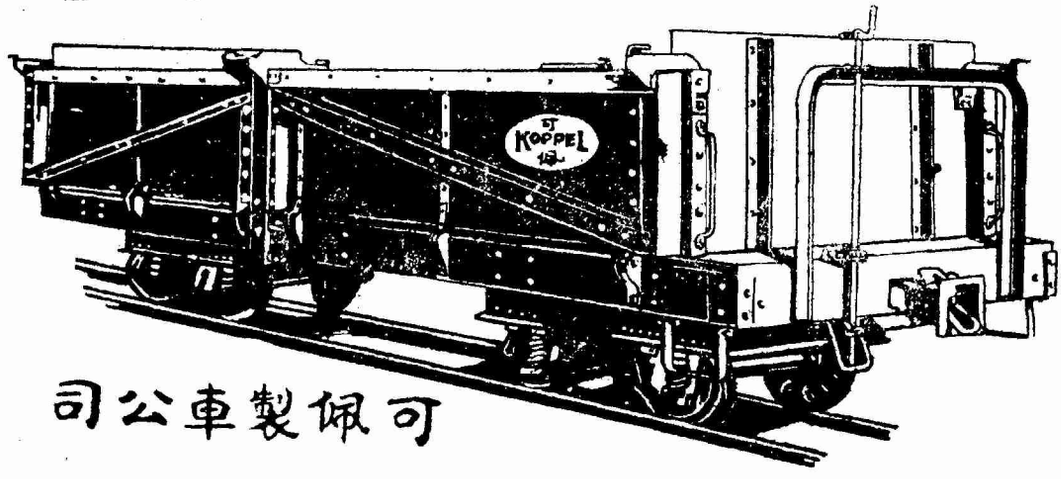
To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 170	Pls.	173.03
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	19.80
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	560
Hair, Horse	,,	56
Skins, Moufflon	Pcs.	8,500
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,191

S. S. Gaelic Prince, July 3, from U. S. A.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	2,023
Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	612
,, Nails, Wire	,,	900
,, Pipe Cuttings	,,	50
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	2,521
,, Wire Defective	,,	593
,, ,, Shorts	,,	1,225
,, Bars, Old	,,	356
Iron Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	3,208
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	977
Steel Files, Old	,,	191
Glue	,,	38
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	350
Leadfoil & infoil	,,	1,696
Paper, Cigarette on Bobbins	,,	45
,, Unclassed	,,	815
Pitch	,,	30
Oil, Unclassed	,,	4
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,496
Soda, Nitrate	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	13,577
,, Prepared	,,	1
Twine	,,	2
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,580
Oil, Lubricating	,,	408
Paints, Unclassed	,,	600
Varnish	,,	252
Covers, Bed	Pcs.	75
Oilcloth	,,	904
Typewriters	,,	91
Shoes	Pairs	552
Canned Fruits	Doz.	80
,, Meats	,,	422
,, Vegetables	,,	148
Coffee, in Tins	,,	32
Hosiery	,,	142
Underwear	,,	30
Cigarettes	Mille	12,507
Cigars	,,	27
Dye, Aniline, Pkgs. 35	Hk. Tls.	6,928
Machinery	,, ,,	21,686

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



司公車製佩可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

29-371

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 2, 1924, Crim. No. 649, U.S v. P.W. Giovannini; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of C. B. Manners, defendant, H. V. Bernard; submitted.

" 2, " " " 648, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 2, " Civil " 140, G. W. Thornton & Co. Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; testimony taken of Robt. Geiler and defendant; submitted.

" 2, " " " 174, H. Auslander v. F. Fernandez; testimony taken of H. Auslander and defendant; submitted.

" 2, " Cause " 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; testimony taken of H. Benham; suhmitted.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY

(Cause No. 2307; decided September 29, 1923)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Evidence:** "THE MODE OF PROOF in the trial of actions at common law shall be by oral testimony and examination of witnesses in open Court" (Rev. Stats. 861)
2. ID: The certificate of a public official to the copy of a public record in his custody is admissible but not a statement by him as to matters not of record.
3. ID: DEPOSITIONS: Where the official is living, and without the jurisdiction, his deposition may be taken.
4. ID: ID: This may be done even in a criminal case in behalf of the defendant.

C. S. Franklin, Esquire, for the motion.
Leonard G. Husar, Esquire, United States Attorney, *contra*.

LOBINGIER, J.:

Defendant offers in evidence a letter addressed "To the United States Consul, Nanking, China," purporting to be sealed and signed by "H. K. Tu, Commander-in-Chief of the C. N." and containing statements regarding the subject matter of this prosecution, avowedly prepared for use in this case. The letter has been formally acknowledged and given a place in our archives and, were it an ordinary communication between officials, that would end the matter. But when we are asked, as we are by defendant's counsel to receive it regularly as evidence in this cause and to base the judgment of this Court thereon, we must inquire whether it meets the requirements of the well settled probatory rules under which the Court is required to operate. One of the most fundamental of those rules is the following:

> "The mode of proof in the trial of actions at common law shall be by oral testimony and examination of witnesses in open court, except as hereinafter provided."[1]

"As hereinafter provided" the only exception is by deposition. A well known author states the common law rule as follows:

> "The certificate of a public officer, no matter how high and solemn his office, is inadmissible to prove any disputed fact. The officer, if living, must be produced to swear to the fact. If he be dead his official entries, made in the discharge of his duties may be evidence. If the object is to prove that a fact appears by record the record itself must be exemplified or produced. His certificate, however, being of the nature of hearsay, and *ex parte* is in itself inadmissible."[2]

We have examined all of defendant's references and fail to find any decision which qualifies this doctrine. That

> "the certificate of the Secretary of State is evidence to prove the diplomatic character of a person accredited as a minister by the government of the United States,"

while not expressly decided in the case[3] referred to falls clearly within the doctrine; forthere the object was "to prove that a fact appeared by record"—*i.e.* the fact of an official's appointment. So an Admiral's report (by letter) to the Navy Department regarding another naval officer, becomes part of a public record and either the original or an authen-

1 U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 861; Barnes Fed. Code, Sec. 1221.
2 Wharton, Evidence, (3d. Ed.) Sec. 120.
3 Ex parte Baiz, 135 U. S. 403, 34 L. Ed. 222.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 2, 1924, Crim. No. 649, U.S.v.P.W. Giovannini; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.

" 2, " " " 648, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

" 2, " Civil. " 140, G. W. Thornton & Co. Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; judgment for plaintiff.

" 2, " " " 174, H. Auslander v. F. Fernandez; judgment for plaintiff.

" 2, " Cause " 2465, H. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; claim for libel certified to the Clerk of the U. S. Court.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2285, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.

" 16, " " " 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.

" 24, " " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 29, 1924, Cause No. 2469, Rose E. Brandt v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

" 31, " " " 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; satisfaction of judgment

" 31, " " " 2469, Rose E. Brandt v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

" 31, " " " 2470, In re Henry E. Morton's will; petition.

" 31, " " " 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; libellants' reply brief.

" 31, " " " 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; marshal's return of summons.

Aug. 2, " " " 2464, D. A. Zimmerman et al. v. Wm. A. Katz; demurrer.

" 2, " " " 2443, H. S. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd; amended complaint.

" 2, " " " 2436, Yong Ho Ziang Hong v. Standard Products Co. Inc.; answer.

" 2, " " " 2288, Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bros. Inc.; praecipe for execution.

(By the Commissioner)

July 31, 1924, Crim. No. 648, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; complaint.

" " " " " 649, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; complaint.

" " " Civil " 178, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; marshal's return of summons.

Aug. 1, " " " 140, G. W. Thornton & Co. Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; praecipe for writ of execution.

ticated copy is admissible.[4] But the situation would have been very different had that Admiral prepared a communication regarding the fact involved in a pending case and caused it to be transmitted to the trial court. It is quite within the rule to receive, in a boundary dispute, the minutes of town commissioners who had fixed the boundary;[5] for the minutes were part of a public record. In the earliest case[6] cited by defendant's counsel the trial court rejected the letters of the public agent offered in evidence. On appeal, two of the four justices expressed the opinion that they should have been received but the others did not concur and as the Court was divided no writ issued. Surely that is not a precedent for the wide departure from the general rule asked in the present instance. For if this defendant may obtain evidence, not subject to oath or cross-examination by merely writing to a public official thru a Consulate, any other litigant may do the same and the very foundations of judicial proof as we know it under the Anglo-American system would be impaired. It is unnecessary, therefore, to consider the United States Attorney's further objection that the document is not sufficiently authenticated.

As we have seen, the general exception to this requirement of testimony in open court is by deposition. Where the witness is beyond the Court's jurisdiction the mode of taking is by commission and in this instance the proposed witness, not being of American nationality, is as much beyond the jurisdiction as if he resided in another country.

> "In any case," it is provided[7] "where it is necessary, in order to prevent a failure or delay of justice, any of the courts of the United States may grant a *dedimus potestatem* to take depositions according to common usage."

Of course, such a commission could not issue in behalf of the prosecution in a criminal case, for that would impair the defendant's right of confrontation.[8] But, while the Supreme Court seems never to have passed on this question, there are several instances[9] where District Courts have issued commissions in such a case.

In one of these, an exceptionally able trial Judge (McCrary) observed

> "Under the terms of the statute a *dedimus* may issue in 'any case where it is necessary, in order to prevent a failure or delay of justice,' not in any civil case, nor in any case at common law, in equity or admiralty, but in '*any* case' which includes criminal as well as civil proceedings*** Sound policy undoubtedly demands that a party accused of crime in a Federal Court shall have the same rights with respect to obtaining evidence in his defense as are enjoyed by persons accused in the state tribunals. We think the statute should be interpreted, in the spirit of this policy, in favor of the accused. It is, besides, to our minds quite improbable that the words 'common usage' would have been employed by the author of the judiciary act of 1879 as synonymous with 'common law.'"[10]

4 Carpenter v. Bailey, 56 N. H. 283,; cf. Hammatt v. Emerson, 27 Me. 308, 46 Am. Dec. 598.
5 Cheatham v. Young, (N. C.) 18 S. E. 92.
6 Bingham v. Cabbott, 3 Dall. (U. S.) 19, 1 L. Ed. 491.
7 U. S. Rev. Stats, Sec. 866; Barnes Fed. Code, Sec. 1229.
8 Corpus Juris XVIII, 618, 619.
9 U. S. v. Wilder 14 Fed. 393, 4 Woods 475, U. S. v. Cameron, 15 Fed. 794, 5 McCrary 593; U. S. v. Espinosa 5 P. R. Fed 598: cf. West v. Louisiana, 194 U. S. 258, 48 L. Ed. 965, Cf. State v. Bowen 4. McCord, S. C. 254, Dominges v. State 7 Sm & N. 475, 45 Am. Dec. 315.
10 U. S. v. Cameron 15 Fed. 795, 5 McCrary 593.

(Continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a..	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.01*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ..... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*15.52*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*22.27*
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.56*	*9.56*	*11.55*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehzah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ..... a	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15